FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEST, PRC TRYING TO SUBVERT NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD291339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Nikonov article: "Dynamism of Nonalinement"]

[Text] In the opinion of the majority of members of the nonalined movement it is impossible to overestimate the significance of the sixth conference of heads of states and governments of nonalined countries opening in Havana in September. A number of factors account for the interest in this meeting.

The nonalined movement, which came into being after World War II was a consequence of the general crisis of capitalism, has become a real force in world politics in a short time. In less than 18 years since the first conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade its ranks have been swelled by dozens of new members. Today the movement embraces 86 countries and 2 organizations--the PLO and the South-West African People's Organization. A record number of delegations--more than 90--is expected to come to the Havana conference, and new states are expected to be admitted to membership in the movement.

The movement's anti-imperialist course proclaimed by its founders has always been the main direction in the policy of the supporters of nonalinement. Their resolute advocacy of peace as one of the indispensable conditions guaranteeing the developing countries' independence and their active struggle for the peoples' liberation from all forms of foreign rule and for the liquidation of colonial and racist regimes help to rally the nonalined movement and strengthen its authority in the international arena.

It is not without reason that the developing countries pin great hopes on the upcoming conference. In particular, President Samora Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica spoke recently in their joint communique of the importance of the Havana forum in the sphere of developing the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for the peoples' national independence and social progress.

The unflagging attention toward the upcoming conference is also accounted for by the fact that this time it is taking place in Latin America, where, as President Aristides Royo of Panama pointed out, there are acute problems such as economic inequality and where many states still remain in the position of raw material adjuncts of developed capitalist states--the United States above all.

Now that the preparations for the upcoming summit meeting are virtually complete, it is appropriate to recall the unprecedented fuss in the history of the nonalined movement regarding the date and venue of the sixth conference. Attempting to frustrate this conference in Havana, for various considerations of expediency certain circles dragged out the hackneyed thesis that a socialist country cannot be a member of the nonalined movement. There were even people who accused Cuba of supporting national liberation movements and independent African countries. Here the "accusers" deliberately did not want to recognize that Cuba gave this friendly assistance in full accordance with the principles of the nonalined movement.

The idea of the movement's "equidistance" from the friendly socialist countries and from imperialist powers has recently been plugged particularly forcefully in certain capitals. Ignoring the chief contradiction of the modern world--between imperialism and socialism--the originators of this idea have ended up, willy-nilly, in the same camp as those who are trying to knock the nonalined movement from its chief course--the active anti-imperialist struggle. Placing the socialist countries on a par with the Western powers which bear historical responsibility for their former colonies' socioeconomic backwardness, they are trying to drive a wedge between nonalinement and the socialist states which come out from common positions for detente and disarmament and for the freedom, independence and social progress of all oppressed peoples.

For several years now Beijing has been maintaining that China is a part of the "developing world." This, at first glance, absurd concept has, however, far-reaching aims: to convince world public opinion of the "legality" of the PRC's involvement in the nonalined movement. And this in Beijing's opinion, is to lend weight to the "recommendations" which it is lavishing on "Third World" countries.

The unctuous smiles exuded by the Chinese leaders at meetings with representatives of developing countries have in fact always been a false mask covering the true face of the great-Han aggressors. The principles by which China intends to be guided in the nonalined movement are eloquently evidenced by the attack it organized on one of the movement's founders--India, part of whose territory it is continuing to occupy. This is also indicated by Beijing's recent aggression against another nonalined member--Vietnam--and by its subversive work against the legitimate governments of Burma, the Philippines, Afghanistan and other developing states in the region.

It is a characteristic fact here that, in unleashing unprecedented aggression against Vietnam, China actually coordinated its actions with American imperialism. This same coordination can also be traced in the identical nature of the subversive actions with whose help Beijing, Washington and their confederates attempted to frustrate the conference in Havana and are seeking to erode the nonalined movement and to divert it from its chief aims--the anti-imperialism, anticolonial struggle.

There have also been other "arguments" to substantiate the idea of the impossibility of holding the conference in Havana. Demands were made, in particular, to postpone the conference indefinitely on the pretext of the growing complexity of the international situation. But who, if not the nonalined movement--this influential force in international life--should tackle the solution of fundamental political and economic problems, including those that create world tension?! Advancing such arguments means deliberately distorting the movement's true principles and aims, pushing it toward simple compilation and passiveness and foisting on nonalinement the role of a formal recorder of international events.

How can one not recall here the words of J. Nehru, one of the nonalined movement's founders, who ardently urged the developing countries to struggle actively for peace and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. "Where freedom or justice is in jeopardy or where aggression is taking place," he emphasized, "we cannot and will not be neutral."

It is certainly no accident that opponents of the nonalined movement are alarmed. At the dawn of the movement's birth the West, observing the uniting of its former colonies into an international political force, reckoned that the movement would be a formal phenomenon, as the young independent countries remained economically dependent on their former mother countries. However, history arranged things differently. The mighty explosion of the national liberation and anticolonial struggle resulted in the total collapse of colonial empires and in the consolidation of the developing states which came out resolutely for real economic, political and cultural independence.

Having repeatedly experienced the fortitude and strength of the nonalined movement, the Western powers have now been forced to recognize that the movement has become an influential factor in international life and is becoming one of the chief obstacles in the way of their imperialist and neocolonialist policies. This is what accounts primarily for the malicious campaign currently being inspired against the nonalined movement.

The subversive activities of the West and Beijing are undoubtedly complicating and hampering the work of the nonalined movement. [paragraph continues]

However, objective reality and the laws of modern international development are such that no intrigues and subversive acts can halt the progressive process of the development of modern international relations, just as it proved impossible to prevent the collapse of the shah's despotism in Iran, the victory of the people's patriotic forces in Nicaragua and the revolutionary processes in Afghanistan and to preserve the rotten CENTO bloc....

All these events eloquently attest that the world national liberation movement and the nonalined movement are inseparably interconnected and are mutually supplementary and mutually nourishing factors.

This also accounts for the legitimate optimism with which the majority of members of the nonalined movement look to the conference in Havana and to the future of the nonalined movement.

PAPER HITS ATTACKS ON LINKS WITH NONALINED STATES

LD300725 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[V. Samarin article: "Before the Havana Meeting"]

[Excerpt] "The imperialists are using every means," the Malagasy newspaper IMONGO VAOVAO notes, "in the attempt to distort the nonalined movement's history and basic principles. At the same time, slander is directed against the foreign policy of socialist Cuba which gives selfless assistance to peoples and countries which have fallen victim to those same imperialists and reactionaries." The newspaper stresses that nonalinement was never conceived as a passive community indifferent to the peoples' sufferings and struggle for a better life. It is its resolute anti-imperialist position which has given the nonalined movement its present prestige and influence.

One of the main themes of imperialist propaganda and, in its wake, of the Beijing leaders who have long dreamed of taking charge of the nonalined movement is attacks on the nonalined countries' broad cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community states. They see or pretend to see this as a kind of departure from the movement's fundamental principles, from its very idea.

What can one say about this? It is probably useless to try to convince those who claim dominance over other peoples that the Soviet Union has always been and always will be the natural friend of countries defending their sovereign rights and the ally of peoples defending their freedom and independence. The desire on the part of participants in the nonalined movement to actively cooperate with world socialism in the struggle for peace and disarmament, detente and the establishment of just political and economic relations between all countries is equally natural and inevitable. This policy is dictated by common tasks and goals and the similar or coinciding views of world development on the part of socialist and nonalined countries.

"The Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev wrote to the chairman of the last, fifth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government, "... assesses highly the anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antiracist orientation of the nonalinement movement and its contribution to consolidating universal peace and international security and to the struggle to strengthen independence and bring about progress in the liberated countries."

Since the October Revolution our country has invariably advocated a just and lasting peace in the world and equal relations between all states. Support for peoples fighting for national and social liberation, the protection of their national sovereignty and freedom from encroachments by imperialist and expansionist forces and all-round assistance for their economic and social progress have been and remain the most important goals of Soviet foreign policy.

## Nicaragua Admitted to Movement

LD292103 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 29, TASS--The Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries unanimously approved today the proposal to recommend that the 6th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries due to open in the Cuban capital on September 3, should admit Nicaragua to the non-alignment movement as a full-fledged member.

## IZVESTIYA REPORTS AMIN REMARKS AT KABUL CONFERENCE

LD291241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "In Support of the Afghan People"]

[Text] Kabul--The international conference of solidarity with the Afghan people convened on the WPC's initiative has opened in Kabul in a ceremonial atmosphere. Taking part in the work of this forum are more than 100 representatives of 60 countries and many international organizations. Delegates have arrived here from Mongolia, Cuba, Portugal, India, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Soviet Union and a number of other countries.

At the conference opening, a message was read by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, who made a high assessment of the WPC's activity. "The heroic people of Afghanistan who have gained political power as a result of the April revolution", the message notes, "sincerely support the ideas of peace and peaceful coexistence. They want to live in peace and friendship with all countries, including their neighbors."

A long speech was delivered to the conference delegates by Afghan Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin.

He stressed that the principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence are the basis of Afghanistan's foreign policy course. We are confident, the prime minister said, that given complete unity of efforts by the socialist community countries, the workers' movement in the industrially developed states and the working people in other countries, it is possible to block any manifestations of imperialism's aggressive essence and to create the conditions for insuring universal peace.

Afghan foreign policy, the prime minister stated, is aimed at insuring fraternal relations with all the socialist countries--and first and foremost the Soviet Union--and with the revolutionary workers' movement and also friendship with oppressed peoples fighting against imperialism. Noting that the April revolution in Afghanistan prevailed by making maximum use of the experience of Great October, H. Amin particularly noted Afghanistan's friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Over the last 60 years and more, he said, the two countries' friendship has risen to a new level and this is clearly reflected in the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Afghanistan.

The prime minister went on to focus on the situation in the region. He noted the friendly nature of Democratic Afghanistan's relations with India. "We have always sought to insure," he stressed, "that our difference with Pakistan over the Pushtu and Baluchi nationalities question be resolved by peaceful means in an atmosphere of friendship at the negotiating table. [paragraph continues]

In the same way we want the Afghan and Iranian governments to act in accordance with the aspirations of the two countries' working people. It is regrettable that reactionary forces in Pakistan and Iran are continuing to create difficulties in the way of the development of our worker state, playing into the hands of imperialism, international reaction and 'leftwing' extremism."

Our revolution's internal and external enemies undergo training in Pakistan and Iran and are then moved into our country to carry out subversive activity, committing crimes vis-a-vis the Afghan population. We are fully confident, he stressed, that enmity toward people's Afghanistan does not accord with the interests of our Pakistani and Iranian neighbors. We seek normal relations with Pakistan and Iran and always sincerely wish successes to those countries' working people. With a view to eliminating existing differences and misunderstandings, we are prepared to hold talks at any level with the Pakistani and Iranian governments. We have invited Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and his foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi to make an official friendly visit to Afghanistan with a view to discussing questions of interest to both sides. With the same intention we are prepared to hold talks with responsible representatives of the Iranian Government. H. Amin pointed out particularly that such talks will be useful if Pakistan and Iran end their patronage of and assistance to the enemies of Afghanistan and the Afghan revolution and if attacks on our territory stop.

If Afghanistan channeled all its efforts and resources into economic and social development, the prime minister continued, it could achieve tremendous successes in these spheres. Unfortunately, we are forced to expend a tremendous proportion of our efforts and resources on thwarting the intrigues of imperialism, international reaction and "leftwing" extremism against our people's system. By virtue of the fact that the April revolution has been victorious in the country, Afghanistan has broken forever with the camp of imperialism whose agents will commit any crime to restore power in Afghanistan to the oppressors.

Dwelling on mutual relations with China, H. Amin noted that all Afghanistan's attempts to have friendly relations with Beijing on the basis of the common principles of working class ideology have met with no response from the Chinese side.

The Afghan prime minister expressed gratitude to the WPC for its statement condemning the imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and other intrigues against the Afghan revolution.

The prime minister noted that Afghanistan is waging a resolute struggle against imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid, against national oppression and for peace and the relaxation of international tension. He stressed that Afghanistan will take part in the forthcoming conference of the nonalined countries' heads of state and government in Havana and that the Afghan delegation will be headed by N.M. Taraki.

H. Amin assessed highly the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna, stressing that it is a "historic step along the path of delivering mankind from the threat of world nuclear war and a victory for the diplomacy of peace over the policy of war."

The prime minister expressed support for the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression and sharply condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty which is "treachery to the Arab people of Palestine." He also welcomed the heroic Nicaraguan people's struggle and voiced support for Vietnam's heroic and courageous people, cordially congratulating them on the successful rebuff of the Chinese aggressors.

TEXT OF IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON KENNEDY AIRPORT INCIDENT

LD300841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Ardatovskiy "Rejoinder": "Failed..."]

[Text] It was a really unprecedented event. Nothing of the kind has occurred in the practice of international relations, not to mention the legal standards regulating the activity of international civil aviation. For more than 3 days American authorities detained at New York's Kennedy Airport an Aeroflot IL-62 aircraft with its passengers, including 13 children, on board.

In reflecting on this provocative act it is hardly possible to use the term "incident." It is all much more serious, broader and more dangerous. Certain services in the United States were able--with the connivance of other circles--to threaten the whole complex of Soviet-American political and interstate relations. They tried to blackmail the Soviet Union, a great socialist power, using methods of police violence.

Some people in the United States believed they had the right to remove from the plane a person bearing the passport of a citizen of the Soviet Union and to subject that person to interrogation without witnesses, without the presence of Soviet consular representatives as required by international law. And indeed, by what law did the American authorities consider it possible to exert pressure in this case on Soviet citizen L.I. Vlasova, if she did not wish to make contact with them?

What were the organizers of the unprecedented provocation at Kennedy Airport counting on? Did they really think the Soviet Union would capitulate and refuse to defend its citizen's rights? No, the Soviet state will fulfill that sacred duty always and everywhere! Such an operation could not end in anything but shameful failure.

But let us consider how the U.S. authorities who planned to abduct L.I. Vlasova from the plane now appear to the world. The champions of "human rights" who have donned the attire of "fighters for humanism" held women and children for more than 70 hours without normal living conditions, in a hot and stuffy atmosphere, by practically sequestering the plane. What is their talk about "humanity," about "respect for the human individual," worth after that! It is nothing but a smokescreen, lies and hypocrisy.

L.I. Vlasova firmly rebuffed the flagrant lawlessness and tyranny. She is now in the motherland. At Sheremetyevo Airport she was warmly greeted by relatives, friends and work comrades.

Thus the lawlessness is at an end. The provocation has been thwarted. But some people across the ocean should learn their lesson from this. Such incidents clearly do not help to strengthen mutual understanding and extend accord between our countries.

U.S., Foreign Media Comment

LD300240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Western press, radio, and television are devoting great attention to the failure of the provocation organized by the American authorities against the Aeroflot aircraft at the New York airport.

The U.S. mass media was expecting the airport incident to become a noisy anti-Soviet sensation and when events took a different turn, the American press was obviously perplexed. In some cases the newspapers restricted themselves to reports about the takeoff of the Soviet aircraft for Moscow. In other cases the papers were forced to admit that from the very beginning it was a matter of clumsy provocation with no grounds for the promised sensation.

The American press quoted TASS reports quite extensively. It is clear that many media organs have greater trust in TASS reports than in reports coming from the U.S. official sources. The TASS commentary: "An End to One Provocation" was circulated almost in its entirety in UPI and a number of other foreign news agencies. Giving a detailed account of the commentary, REUTER notes that it is distinguished by its thoroughness.

The CBS radio and television correspondent at the State Department reports: The outcome of the incident with the Soviet aircraft can in no way be characterized as a success for American diplomacy. The correspondent points out that all the suppositions and premises, from which the American side was proceeding while organizing this provocation, were groundless.

One of the major American newspapers, the New York TIMES, draws attention to the fact that the Soviet authorities have cause to question the circumstances of the disappearance of Lyudmila Vlasova's husband, as well as to question the fact of whether this occurred under American influence and pressure.

After the fog of scandal connected with the events at New York airport, the stubborness of the American authorities, who for 3 days delayed the departure of the Soviet passenger aircraft, looks like a manifestation of their extremely provocative stand, notes another American paper, New York DAILY NEWS. The newspaper is bitingly sarcastic concerning the versions given to the U.S. public in the course of 3 days by the American authorities.

New York POST describes the stand and actions of the American side as: theater of the absurd. It says: Now, when even the official authorities have admitted that the wish of Lyudmila Vlasova to leave for Moscow was entirely genuine, it becomes clear how clumsy the attempts were to create an atmosphere of a cheap detective novel and to bring the situation to a point of crisis.

NEWSDAY declares: The events which took place at Kennedy Airport and which were willed by the American side are reminiscent of the cold war.

In his address to press representatives, Congressman Wolf has resolutely condemned the actions of the American authorities. He called for a detailed investigation of the activity of State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in connection with their howling and clumsy actions at the Kennedy Airport. The congressman stressed: These services have created totally injustified international incident.

DAILY WORLD says: The American people should get a truthful reply to the question of how and why this incident became possible and who actually took part in it. For the time being the government representatives are limiting themselves to torrents of contradictory falsehood. The official statement that the Aeroflot aircraft with passenger Vlasova aboard was detained at the airport in the national interest was probably the most slanderous statement.

The attempt to kidnap a Bolshoi theatre ballet artist contradicts the process of improvement of Soviet-American relations, the cause of peace, and, consequently, the national interests of the United States.

The gangster-like methods used by the agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service were aimed at undermining Vlasova's loyalty to her socialist motherland, the Soviet Union, and at forcing her to serve the interests of militarist and anti-Soviet circles of the United States.

Speaking at a Chicago press conference, Liebmen, chairman of the American company that organized the Bloshoi theatre tour in the United States, says: The activities of the American authorities have nothing in common with the tasks of all-round expansion of cultural exchanges and contracts between the United States and the Soviet Union. Despite the attempts by certain American circles to create a hostile atmosphere around the Soviet ballet's guest performances, the performances by the Bolshoi theatre have become a real triumph.

The press of other countries too, criticizes the actions of the American authorities. MESSAGERO of Italy says: Soviet authorities are a thousand times right when they express their indignation at American behavior in this entire affair. The forced detention of the Soviet plane with passengers on board was a cold war act, notes the Venezuelan paper DIARIO DE CARACAS. The French HUMANITE points out: The failure of the anti-Soviet operation has caused disappointment in those Western circles planning to use the incident to aggravate Soviet-American relations. Another French paper L'AURORE admits: The unseemly affair which took place at the New York airport has led to a situation where U.S. prestige did not gain either in the eyes of the American public or abroad.

NEW PENTAGON PLANS MAKE EASING OF TENSIONS MORE DIFFICULT

LD291242 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Gennadiy Shishkin commentary]

[Text] Washington says it wants to limit and significantly reduce strategic arms but it is making plans to do the opposite. Yet there are enough nuclear arms in the world as it is, enough to destroy all life on earth several times over. These new missiles intended for Western Europe are desirable to the Pentagon because they are equipped with an improved mine-homing system for greater target accuracy. The justification given for these dangerous and provocative plans is the usual wornout claim that the Soviet Union is a military menace. Production of new weapons is explained as a response to similar weapons supposedly created in the Soviet Union. Those who make these claims prefer to ignore the facts that the Soviet Union and not the United States is surrounded on all sides by foreign military bases.

The military doctrine of forward-based military facilities was not invented in Moscow but in Washington. This policy is a violation of Europe's clearly stated aim to strengthen security by supplementing political relaxation of tension with military relaxation. These new and dangerous plans of the Pentagon are making it more difficult to ease tensions; they are already having a negative effect on talks to reduce arms forces and armaments in central Europe. In 1 year the socialist countries have made three constructive proposals, but there has been no answer from the Western partners at the talks.

This is clearly no accident. The Pentagon's idea to site new missiles in Western Europe certainly shows no desire to maintain military parity, which is the only basis for constructive and successful negotiations.

Washington clearly wants to increase its strategic nuclear potential in Western Europe in order to tip the current balance of forces of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty nations and to continue talks with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries from a position of strength.

The nearsightedness of these actions is obvious. Negotiating from a position of strength is a bankrupt policy. It has been replaced by the relaxation of international tension, which soberminded politicians realize has no alternative in the nuclear era. The Soviet Union's attitude is to take practical steps to strengthen security and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. This country has made specific proposals to the United Nations for nations to agree to refrain from using force or threatening force with any kind of weapon, including nuclear arms.

In May of 1979 the USSR and other countries that signed the Warsaw Treaty proposed that all member nations of the Helsinki accords agree not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against one another. This constructive approach is gaining more and more support worldwide. A veteran of American diplomacy and scholar George Kennan has told an interviewer for the West German newspaper the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU that he firmly believes the Soviet Union has not the slightest intention of attacking the United States or any other country.

Most West Europeans do not accept the myth of a Soviet military threat and are strongly against the Pentagon's latest military plans for Western Europe.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES VISITING U.S. SENATORS IN KREMLIN

LD291837 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today U.S. Senators Joseph Biden, Richard Lugar, David Pryor, David Boren, Carl Leven and Bill Bradley who are visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

There was an exchange of views between Aleksey Kosygin and the U.S. senators on questions concerning Soviet-U.S. relations.

Aleksey Kosygin noted the great importance of the results of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, stressing that a consistent implementation of the accords at that meeting will serve equally the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States, and also the cause of strengthening international security.

The coming into force of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons will make it possible to begin talks on further limiting and reducing strategic arms, and will also promote the activation of efforts in other directions of the struggle for disarmament.

Aleksey Kosygin stressed that Soviet-U.S. relations could develop constructively and stably only on the basis of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect for the legal interests of the two sides, and the principles of peaceful coexistence. In this connection there was noted the inadmissibility of actions contradicting these principles and leading to complications in relations between the two countries because this does not correspond to the interests of either the Soviet or American peoples. For their part Joseph Biden and the other senators voiced the support for continuing the search for ways of finding mutually acceptable solutions to matters concerning the limiting of arms and other matters of interest to both sides.

## Final Meeting With Deputies

LD291258 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 29, TASS--A group of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had today a final meeting with the visiting group of U.S. senators at the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. They resumed discussion of questions concerning the problems of limitation of strategic offensive arms, the problem of disarmament as a whole and some other international issues.

The U.S. senators set forth their views on the problems discussed. They posed a number of questions concerning the Soviet Union's foreign-policy intentions and directions of its defence policy.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet explained again that the Soviet state's aim is, above all, to strengthen world peace and that Soviet defence policy is shaped accordingly. As was stressed by Leonid Brezhnev more than once, the Soviet Union has no intention of striking any "first blows" at anyone and that it seeks only the security of its people and of its allies.

The Soviet participants in the talks showed the utter groundlessness of the allegation made infrequently [as received] by the American side that the Soviet Union seeks unilateral military advantages. The USSR is loyal to the principle--recorded in the Soviet-American communique signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in Vienna--that the USSR and the USA will not seek military superiority.

Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR reaffirmed the Soviet Union's commitment to the foreign policy program of the 24th and 25th congresses of the CPSU, which provides specifically for the development of relations with USA. The two sides expressed the conviction that meetings between Soviet and U.S. representatives, including meetings at parliamentary level, are undoubtedly beneficial. They help the two sides come to know and understand each other better, and this creates prerequisites for a more successful settlement of questions of interest to both sides. The two sides reaffirmed their willingness to further develop contacts between the U.S. Senate and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

## HOUSE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HOME FROM LENINGRAD

LD291425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Leningrad, 24 August TASS--A group of U.S. congressmen headed by L. Wolff, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, toured Petrodvorets today. The Leningrad Gorispolkom held a luncheon in the guests' honor. On the same day the U.S. congressmen, who had been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, left for home.

## CPUSA CONVENTION HEARS CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITICAL REPORT

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 August 1979 publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word Detroit dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents N. Kurdyumov, Ye. Rusakov and V. Matyash entitled "In the Struggle for Peace and Progress." It describes the opening of the 22d Convention of the Communist Party of the United States and is devoted almost entirely to an account of the political report of the CPUSA Central Committee. The political report was read by member of the Political Committee Mike Zagarell.

CANADIAN PROFESSOR EXPELLED FROM USSR FOR PROVOCATIVE ACTS

LD301016 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

["Why Did Mr. Kotler Travel to Moscow?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--The TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

Western, especially Canadian mass media (specifically, Radio Canada and the British Broadcasting Corporation) continue propagating the anti-Soviet concoctions of a certain Irwin Kotler on "violations of human rights" and "harrassment of dissidents," allegedly taking place in the USSR. Such concoctions are not new and it would not be worthwhile to pay attention to them, were it not for one circumstance: The inventor of these concoctions claims to be a scientist, who all but fell "victim to unmotivated persecution" from the Soviet authorities. Who is this Kotler?

This gentleman really visited Moscow not long ago. He came to the USSR as member of the Canadian delegation to the International Congress of the Political Science Association --but he could never be seen in the halls where the association held its sessions. The point is that Kotler, though listed as a member of the Canadian Political Science Association, is least of all interested in scientific debates.

After arriving in Moscow, he spent his time on quite different affairs: Now he tried to drag through to the congress dubious persons, who had nothing to do with political science; now he fabricated some anti-Soviet "petitions", now he was looking for so-called "dissidents" in all kind of dark back-alleys (maybe they would let him have some anti-Soviet slanderous concoctions?); now he claimed to be a kind of self-styled "lawyer," who was all but going to "review" some judicial cases on which a Soviet court had already passed verdict.

Not finding the "materials" he needed in Moscow, Kotler decided to go to other districts, flagrantly violating the rules for the travel of foreigners in the USSR. In this connection he was detained and asked to leave the territory of the USSR. Well, what do you think? Bit packets of rude anti-Soviet fabrications were found when Kotler passed through customs control at the airport. A strange, to put it mildly, luggage for a man who claims to be a political scientist!

And now, upon his return to Canada, this so-called "scientist" is spreading all kinds of anti-Soviet fairy-tales and even declares that he is going to call some "press conference." But what can Kotler tell the participants in this press conference? For all his shop-worn slanderous concoctions once again confirm only one thing: This gentleman took advantage of a scientific forum as a cover so as to act as anti-Sovieteer and slanderer, who had been in Moscow--an unsavoury role, it must be said!

As for Kotler's attempts to act as some "lawyer" in the USSR, only one thing can be said in this respect. The Soviet court acts strictly in conformity with legislation existing in the USSR, which envisages, specifically, the mandatory participation of defense counsel at the trial. Any attempts by self-styled "lawyers," who had arrived from abroad to "modify" existing Soviet laws, to intervene in Soviet legal procedure, can hardly be assessed otherwise than, to say the least, as out of place, not to say provocative. And our hospitality is not extended to provocateurs.

## L'UNITA INTERVIEWS CHERNYY ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD291357 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Enzo Roggi interview in Khabarovsk with Khabarovskiy Kraykom First Secretary A.K. Chernyy: "The Great Neighbor Across the River--date not specified]

[Text] Khabarovsk--We are completely calm. I heard these words repeated several times here, as I did in Moscow, when talking with all kinds of interlocutors-political leaders, economists, journalists, scientists. Calm but (as emerged from the conversations as they developed) not exactly optimistic. Of course, I am talking about relations with China, the great neighbor across the river.

Indeed, there are no signs of uneasiness in Khabarovsk. Yes, the placid river Amur flows along its middle course like a military coastal craft; from dawn until dusk nimble armed boats in groups of three pass by at regular intervals, their lights reflected in the water. But one evening when I was able to observe them from nearby as they passed under the great iron bridge, I heard guitar music on board--a sign of calmness which blended with all the rest of this remote city's life. In both amusement parks on the hills to the north, every evening thousands of youngsters pack the dancehalls, interpreting rock in their own individual manner. In the daytime--or rather in the afternoon--the same crowd packs the river beach with its soft sea sand brought there in the spring by processions of barges.

### Diffident Approach

The area's top political leader, Aleksey Konstantinovich Chernyy, CPSU Central Committee member and local kraykom first secretary, told me: "You will have noticed that our lifestyle here is exactly the same as in any other part of the USSR." The itinerary for my visit did not include this conversation and the initiative seems to have been taken by the kraykom secretary himself who must have been informed of my insistence in many of the conversations I had in the area on the topic of relations between the USSR and China. In Moscow I failed to gain any precise confirmation regarding the prospects for a resumption of negotiations between the two governments in the early autumn. Apart from the date; both sides do seem determined to resume a direct dialog but both the air of the negotiations relations in general or individual controversial issues and the animus in which the talks are being approached are still a mystery. After my conversation with Aleksey Konstantinovich (who must be regarded as an authoritative source; though outside Moscow) and subsequent meetings with less official but equally reliable sources in the capital, the impression I gained was of a different approach on the Soviets' part aimed more at avoiding further complications that at building a new kind of relationship.

My interlocutor introduced the topic by referring precisely to the calm normality with which life proceeds in this farflung area of the Soviet land. And yet, he said; we do have various specific factors to worry us; starting with the natural environment; the climate and logistical difficulties but certainly the most prominent factor is the border with China. This Far Eastern border which Lenin described as "distant but ours" has been the site of recurrent tensions and conflicts for a century and the decades of Soviet power have been no exception--from the battle over the Chinese eastern railroad during the Civil War and intervention; to the various conflicts with the Japanese following their occupation of Manchuria (is it not said that World War II virtually began with the "secret" battle of Khalkhyn)? Gol?

The only period of real peace was the two decades from the Stalin-Mao treaty through the 1969 incidents on the Ussuri. Since that disastrous winter when the unprecedented factor of an armed conflict between socialist states appeared on the world scene, this has never been a border of friendship and peaceful security.

From here China's stormy internal vicissitudes have been scrutinized with fastidious attention to determine their possible repercussions on relations between the countries. Every change in Beijing has been assessed primarily from this viewpoint. The overthrow of the "Cultural Revolution" and the establishment of what Chernyy calls the "Beijing dyarchy" placed the Soviets in a position of cautious expectancy which was reflected in a diminished level of polemics on the part of the media, until the Cambodian issue exploded and China invaded Vietnam in February.

The verdict repeated to me regarding the February events is no different from what is already well known--that the attack on Vietnam was evidence of "a great power hegemonist distortion" of the policy and very nature of the Chinese regime. But, I asked, has Moscow not noted anything new in China's attitudes?

"Yes," came the reply. "There are undoubtedly some innovations from the viewpoint of domestic policy, as shown by the recent session of the People's Congress. Nothing substantially new, however, has emerged in the attitude toward the USSR. There has been talk of a willingness to resume contacts and negotiations with ut but it does not seem to me that there has been any specific train of events [seguito]. The fact that the negotiations with Vietnam have reached a deadlock is another negative symptom."

In essence, the Soviets believe that the many changes which have taken place in China in recent years--from the Lin Piao case through the current strategy of "modernizations" --have not affected the decision to oppose the USSR. Chernyy said: "The continuance of this decision can in no way be ascribed to any attempt by us--since no such attempt exists--to deny China its rightful place in world affairs. Instead it must be regarded as the need for a cohesive factor in view of the conflicts and domestic and international failures. Do not forget," he added, "that China has not managed either to organize an economic system capable of ordered self-development or establish and exercise the guiding role with respect to the third world which was initially explained by the strangest and most classless theories."

## Beijing's Guarantee

I objected that there is no longer any trace of such theories (the "countryside which surrounds the city," the opposition between wealthy and poor countries irrespective of their social system) in China's theorizations.

"That is true," Chernyy replied, "but I fear that the new positions are anything but progress. Now the watchword has been reversed and 'the countryside turns to the city,' but to the capitalist city. This is shown by the recent decision to create joint companies with foreign capital. How can one fail to assume that anti-Sovietism is Beijing's quid pro quo or guarantee in its relations with the West."

The Soviet leader [as published] reminded me of the Chinese Government's most significant acts: the normalization with the United States, the treaty with Japan, the denunciation of the 1950 treaty with the USSR. He said explicitly that of the three events by far the most worrying is the start of a Beijing-Tokyo "axis."

"In addition to any suspicions of a major encircling maneuver from the east vis-a-vis the USSR, one is struck by the Japanese Government's pro-Chinese turnabout. It appears to us to be groundless and even self-damaging. Why this infatuation with China? We were surprised by it. Japan has always regarded our natural resources as available in the last resort. Cooperation to develop our Far Eastern territory has begun in recent years on a barter basis. Some regional trade was also being developed between our own outlying regions and Japan's northwest provinces which are the most depressed in the country and which were interested in a special business cycle with us. They particularly need our timber. Can China offer any more than we can? That is out of the question from the viewpoint of resources. Evidently China is offering better political conditions. For instance, in our country any autonomous investment by Japanese capital would be impossible but perhaps that is not the essential point either. The essential point must lie in the Japanese bourgeoisie's political hopes of playing the anti-Soviet card for domestic ends as well."

Impossible Forecasts

[Question] Could it not be more simply a matter of an attempt to counterbalance the USSR's economic power in the area?

[Answer] This is a strange assumption. In this area there are 900 million Chinese and only 6 million Soviet citizens.

[Question] What then can be expected in the immediate future?

[Answer] It is impossible to make any forecasts. I mean any forecasts of a substantial improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

There is an anecdotal postscript to the interview which disturbed me but on which I will leave any verdict to the reader. Aleksey Chernyy stood up, opened a drawer in his desk and took out a photocopy of a French magazine--LE MONDE INTERNATIONAL--dated January 1900. The story proclaimed in banner headlines: All Whites Sooner or Later Will Have To Unite Against the Yellow Peril. A large illustration showed a kind of lava flow running from Beijing through Russia to Europe.

"Of course," the Soviet leader said, "it is not a matter of whites against yellow. But what a premonition! Even then it was forecast that China would aspire to a hegemonist world role on the basis of the size of its population."

I left Khabarovsk for Moscow where on my arrival the L'UNITA correspondent informed me that there had been another incident of the border between Kazakhstan and Xinjiang.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD AUTHORITIES IN KAMPUCHEA SCORED

LD290934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presemted by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] A press conference has taken place in Beijing in connection with the completion of talks between Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and Walter Mondale, vice president of the United States.

According to AFP, Mondale spoke. He observed in particular that in the course of the talks the American and Chinese sides achieved agreement on condemning the new authorities in Kampuchea. In this connection I would like to make the following point: Whereas the unconcealed, futile malice of Beijing toward those Kampucheans who made the break with the sinister plans of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to implant Maoist state principles on Kampuchean soil leaves no room for doubt, the attitude of Washington on this issue clearly does no honor to those who have drummed up a worldwide propaganda hullabaloo about human rights.

In condemning people's power in Kampuchea and thus defending the criminal Pol Pot clique, official Washington is consciously closing its eyes to the fact that during the years of their domination the Chinese stooges, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, destroyed 3 million people and brought hardship and suffering to all Kampuchean people. Thus the U.S. authorities have again demonstrated their hypocrisy.

One logically asks: Why is this being done? The answer to this question lies in the remarks made by Mondale himself in a speech made 2 days ago in Beijing, when he referred to the parallel nature of many of the strategic interests of the United States and China. As we see, this parallel approach is also being applied to People's Kampuchea.

U.S. 'FLIRTING' WITH PRC 'DANGEROUS'

LD291625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" Program presented by Oleg Blinov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Talks have ended in Beijing between Mondale, the U.S. vice president, and Chinese leaders. Agencies report that two agreements were signed--one on cooperation in the development of China's power industry, and the other on cultural exchanges between the two countries. The agreements were signed by Deng Xiaoping and Walter Mondale. As an AFP correspondent writes, the first agreement envisages the construction in China, with the assistance of American companies, of a number of power projects. The signing of these agreements, Mondale noted, would become possible since China is now friendly toward us.

Observers note that the agreement on the development of the PRC's power engineering industry meets China's desire to implement its notorious course of four modernizations. As you know, this is aimed primarily at creating China's powerful armed forces. In order to create such an army Beijing needs to have a developed industry and, first and foremost, a powerful energy basis.

As you can see, all this is linked. However, it is believed that the (?craze) on friendship with China which has gripped some American politicians now is not justified. The policy of flirting with China is a dangerous one. It is well known that China is pursuing a provocative, hegemonistic course in the international arena. It does not stop at using force against those countries who oppose Chinese hegemonism. Confirmation of this was China's aggression against Vietnam. That is why Washington's acts can be assessed as connivance with China and its aggressive intentions which constitute a threat to peace not only in Asia but throughout the world, as well.

PRC OFFERS NO RATIONAL PROPOSALS AT TALKS WITH SRV

LD291836 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, August 29, TASS--A regular plenary meeting of the second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks was held here today. Speaking at the meeting, head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Dinh Nhu Liem, criticised the stand assumed at the talks by the Chinese side. He said that assurance of the Chinese leaders about "sincere striving" to normalise relations with Vietnam are contradicted by their practical actions. The Chinese side, Dinh Nhu Liem said does not answer constructive proposals of the Vietnamese delegation. Instead of this, it advances obviously unacceptable conditions that have no bearing on bilateral relations.

The head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam emphasized the need of an urgent lessening of tension on the border, of putting an end to Chinese armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He rejected as groundless the demand for withdrawal of Vietnamese military units from Kampuchea and Laos where they are staying at the request of the governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The attempts to hamper the process of revolutionary transformations in Kampuchea and Laos are doomed to failure, Dinh Nhu Liem stressed. It is the Chinese side that is fully responsible for the fact that no progress was achieved at the talks.

In his speech at the meeting, Deputy Foreign Minister of the PRC Han Nianlung who heads the Chinese delegation at the talks resorted again to hackneyed attacks on Vietnam, trying to pin on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the blame for the fact that tensions continue on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. He did not advance any specific rational proposals that could promote a real settlement of relations between the two countries.

PHAM VAN DONG, HENG SAMRIN VISIT MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

LD291154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and premier, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation is on its way to Havana to attend the conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries.

Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and president of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow today en route for Havana.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATING VIETNAM ANNIVERSARY HELD

LD291915 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 29, TASS--The relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are steadily strengthening, stressed Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR Boris Bratchenko. He spoke today at a celebration meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the opening of a ten-day festival of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

The Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, he said, is based on a firm foundation--the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The head of the delegation of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, Nguyen Thi Dinh, has said at the meeting that the "victories of the Vietnamese revolution over the past half a century are inseparable from the October Revolution, from the Soviet Union's support and great effective assistance. The Vietnamese people will continue strengthening the everlasting Vietnamese-Soviet friendship".

On behalf of the Vietnamese people she expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the great support, all-round and effective assistance which is being given to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people.

Suslov, Pham Van Dong Attend

LD300926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the capital's public, devoted to the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the opening in our country of 10 days of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations; and also Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and premier, and a delegation of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society.

Those addressing the meeting spoke about the all-round fraternal cooperation of the two countries, which is being given concrete implementation.

COMMENT ON PRC-WESTERN 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

LD300448 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Excerpts] When Pol Pot and Ieng Sary still ruled Kampuchea the New York TIMES described their regime as a regime of butchery. Even the big press in Britain and France, Japan and the United States pointed out that the Kampuchean people hated the regime and would be glad to be rid of it. But now that the people overthrew it, the mass media in a number of countries are inclined to defend Beijing's puppets. What's more it is claimed at various international forums and in international organizations that they are the sole legitimate representatives of Kampuchea. Just think of it--a hangman is said to represent a victim. This can only be regarded as an insult to the memory of millions of innocent people exterminated in Kampuchea.

Now Kampuchea is reviving but it's not easy to bring life back to normal. The country needs virtually everything. A great deal can be done in this respect by all those who really want to help the Kampuchean people and not resort to demagogical phrases to conceal their own selfish (?ends).

A new conspiracy is now in the making around Kampuchea disguised as an international settlement. Beijing won't let Kampuchea alone. Aligned with it is the United States, which was also involved in the Kampuchean people's tragedy. The first act of the tragedy was played 10 years ago, when the United States heavily bombed neutral Cambodia without declaring war. Now, according to the London GUARDIAN, China and Western powers maintain instability in Southeast Asia by fanning up the flames of civil war in Kampuchea and refusing to recognize reality.

One finds it hard not to agree with this view or with the opinion of the "INDONESIAN OBSERVER," which said it was high time to dispel the myth that the Kampuchean dictator Pol Pot, overthrown by the people, could be regarded as the head of state.

MORE ON USSR VISIT OF THAI PARLIAMENTARIANS

Meeting With Kuznetsov

ID291211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS reports: "In Interests of Mutual Understanding]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin 22 August a delegation of Thailand's National Assembly headed by its speaker Harin Khongsakun.

V.V. Kuznetsov observed that Soviet-Thai relations have lately been developing in many spheres. This has been promoted by the recent visit to the USSR by Thai Prime Minister K. Chamanan who was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Touching on problems in Southeast Asia, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the policy of equitable mutually advantageous cooperation and the peaceful solution of all problems accord with the interests of the peoples of this region.

H. Khongsakun expressed appreciation for the opportunity offered to him to familiarize himself with the life of the Soviet people. We are sure, he said, that this visit will make it possible to broaden the contacts of the two countries' parliamentarians and to find ways of strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the USSR and Thailand.

The head of the delegation rated highly the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy. The special significance of the SALT II treaty--which is an important step toward ending the arms race and which promotes the relaxation of tension and the consolidation of peace, including peace in Asia--was emphasized during the conversation.

A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and also S. Sathianthai, Thailand's ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

The members of the delegation met with A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet's chambers.

During the conversation it was emphasized that the differences in the sociopolitical systems of the two countries do not prevent the maintenance between them of relations which are currently of a friendly nature.

Kazakhstan Visit

LD291417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Trips by Guests"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 24 August--The stay in Kazakhstan of the delegation from the Thai National Assembly headed by its speaker, Harin Khongsakun, is continuing.

Today the Thai parliamentarians visited the children at the "Gornoye Solntse" Pioneer camp. They visited the Michurin Kolkhoz and familiarized themselves with this farm's achievements and the labor and daily routine of its workers.

PRESS VIEWS SOVIET-ROMANIAN TIES ON LIBERATION DAY

Kukushkin Article

LD291149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kukushkin article under the rubric "23 August is the Romanian People's National Holiday": "Following the Path of Creative Work"]

[Excerpt] In the years since the liberation from the fascist yoke Romania, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, has traveled a glorious path from a backward agrarian country to a socialist state with major industrial potential and cooperative agriculture. Industrial output has increased more than 42 times over in comparison with the prewar level.

A radical restructuring has been implemented in agriculture. Now the socialist sector encompasses 91 percent of all agricultural land. Its material base has been considerably extended and modernized: The broad introduction of mechanization and chemicalization and the latest achievements of agrotechnical science promotes the constant growth of agricultural production. Its annual volume is now almost treble the prewar level.

All these achievements have become possible thanks to the selfless labor and creative energy of the Romanian people which under the Communist Party's leadership is building a developed socialist society.

An important factor in Romania's economic development is cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework. It is noteworthy that about 40 percent of Romania's total foreign trade is accounted for by the CEMA states. Along with their quantitative growth, Romanian economic ties within the CEMA framework are acquiring qualitatively new features. This is attested in particular by the numerous examples of socialist economic integration which is now a mighty and stable condition of the fraternal states' all-round progress.

Firm ties in the most diverse spheres have been established between Romania and its closest neighbor--the Soviet Union. A beneficial role was played in this by the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty signed 4 February, 1948. The cooperation and fraternal assistance between the CPSU and the RCP and the Soviet Union and Romania is now being further developed within the framework of the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

Our country is Romania's major foreign trade partner. The Soviet Union sends Romania the most important types of machine tools, power industry, mining and hoisting and transport equipment, units for the metallurgical and chemical industry, basic raw materials and materials essential for Romanian industry. In its turn Romania exports to the Soviet Union electrical equipment for controlling and regulating technological processes and computer technology, equipment for chemical and metallurgical plants and the petroleum industry, ships, rolled metal, agricultural machines, sewn goods, knitwear, footwear, furniture and also food products.

In the postwar period over 100 industrial enterprises and other projects have been constructed in Romania with Soviet economic and technical assistance. The 1976-1980 plans envisage supplies of complete sets of Soviet equipment and technical assistance for 47 industrial enterprises and projects.

Of prime importance to Soviet-Romanian cooperation is the consolidation of links between the CPSU and the RCP. An exceptionally important role is played here by the summit meetings which provide powerful new impetus for further strengthening the friendship between our countries, parties and peoples.

The practice of many years testifies that the cooperation among socialist countries in the international arena in the struggle for the deepening of detente, peace, security and disarmament is of extremely great significance for the peoples' fate and the entire world. "...We in the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said during his stay in Bucharest in 1976, "value highly cooperation with Romania on questions of international politics when it occurs and consider that the more of this cooperation there is, the better it will be for the cause of peace and socialism and for our common goals and ideals."

Guided by the line defined by the 25th CPSU Congress of strengthening friendship, unity and cooperation with the socialist community countries, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government consistently pursue a line of developing and strengthening friendly ties with Romania on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the socialist community countries' international organizations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD290929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Col A. Antosyak article under the rubric "Today Is the 35th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation From the Fascist Yoke": "A Fundamental Change in the People's Destiny"]

[Excerpts] Time has not only failed to lessen but has thrown into even greater relief the full depth of the historic turn in the Romanian people's destiny which took place in those August days of 1944 when Romania was liberated from the fascist yoke.

Now that the 35th anniversary of that important historical event is being marked, the magnitude of the feat accomplished 35 years ago by the Soviet liberation army and Romania's people who rose up under the leadership of their country's Communist Party is manifested particularly clearly.

Romania's liberation from fascism and its socialist development show clearly that the Romanian people have been able to win true independence, happiness and prosperity by relying on the friendship and assistance of the world's first socialist state which was created under the great Lenin's leadership. Our friendship is based on the historical traditions of the joint struggle against foreign conquerors and the commonality of aims in the struggle to build socialism and communism and to insure the peoples' security.

In the years of people's power radical sociopolitical and economic transformations have taken place in the country. All means of production have been nationalized and the exploitation of man by man and unemployment have been eliminated. Socialist industrialization, the cooperativization of agriculture and a cultural revolution have been implemented.

Relying on the fraternal assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the Romanian people have achieved major successes in economic, social and cultural development. Romania which before the war was a backward agrarian country has been transformed into an industrial-agrarian state with modern industry which has become the leading sector of the national economy: its proportion of the national income exceeds 65 percent. In comparison with the prewar period, industrial output has now increased more than 42 times over. Substantial changes have taken place in the structure of industry.

Industrial sectors such as machine building and the chemical industry are developing particularly rapidly. The entire prewar volume of machine-building output is now produced in less than 3 days and chemicals output in 2 days.

Soviet people are rightly proud that a number of leading sectors and basic projects of socialist industrialization in Romania created with their direct participation are in the front lines of technical progress.

Significant successes have been achieved in developing agriculture and improving the people's material and cultural standard. The average annual agricultural output is nearly three times the 1938 level.

At present the Romanian people's efforts are aimed at fulfilling the tasks of building a comprehensively developed socialist society. Draft directives for the country's socioeconomic development for 1981-1985 have been put forward for wide discussion and will be discussed at the forthcoming 12th RCP Congress.

Friendly relations have been asserted between the USSR and Romania. Cooperation between our countries takes place within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact and also on a bilateral basis. It takes place in all areas. Combat collaboration between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Romanian Army is developing.

Soviet people and USSR Armed Forces servicemen treasure their traditional friendship with the fraternal Romanian people and their servicemen. This friendship is enshrined in the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty signed 7 July 1970 which lifted cooperation to a new level and opened up new prospects for the all-round deepening of Soviet-Romanian relations in all spheres. Our relations are developing on the basis of complete equality and mutual advantage. The USSR is giving assistance in the construction of more than 100 Romanian industrial projects. Romania is taking part in expanding production capacities for the production of pulp, asbestos and copper in the USSR. Last year Soviet-Romanian trade turnover totaled about R2 billion--more than 20 times the 1948 level.

A decisive role is played in the development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation by the CPSU and the RCP. Special significance in this respect is attached to meetings between our party leaders. An exceptionally important event in the development of cooperation was L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Romania in November 1976. New impetus is given to the development of cooperation by the meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu. "Our people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "value friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people and we are striving steadily to insure that Soviet-Romanian relations with their diverse content reliably serve the interests of socialist and communist building, the further strengthening of the socialist community and the cause of peace throughout the world."

RCP LEADERSHIP APPROVES RESULTS OF CRIMEA SUMMIT

LD291227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Complete Approval"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 August--The RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee has wholly approved the result of the Crimea talks between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Political Executive Committee, as is reported by AGERPRES, expressed complete satisfaction with this new summit meeting and observed that it is a very important contribution to the development of good relations between the two parties and states.

The recent Crimea meeting, the Political Executive Committee observes, reasserted the firm determination of the RCP and the CPSU and of both countries to continue consistently to advocate the development of friendship and mutual cooperation on many levels in political, economic, cultural and scientific fields and in other spheres too.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 'ARAFAT'S MEETING WITH CEAUSESCU

LD271342 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, August 27, TASS--A joint communique on the results of the visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat and his negotiations with General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu has been issued here.

The sides emphasised that there can be no fair and durable peace in the Middle East without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the legitimate and the only representative of the Palestinian people. They expressed the opinion that "durable and just peace in that region can be established only through the earliest, full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, recognition ofthe inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to have an independent state of their own".

LEADING SOVIET EXPERTS DISCUSS EUROPEAN DETENTE ON TV

[Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland at 1900 GMT on 25 August 79 in its summary of the program referred to in the two items below reports that: "On a recent Moscow TV feature the problem of military tension in Europe was discussed by Valentin Zorin, historian, Georgiy Arbatov, head of the Moscow Institute of U.S.A. Studies, and Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee."]

Zamyatin on U.S. Missile Deployment Plans

LD251940 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington plans a new round of the arms buildup on the European Continent. This was stressed in a television statement by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Here is a summary of what he said:

Leonid Zamyatin stressed that arms race advocates were out to bypass the SALT II treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States and to transfer the arms buildup into a sphere not covered by that treaty. Those people want to set off a new spiral in the arms race. Late last month Mr Aaron, an assistant of the U.S. President's national security adviser, presented a special memorandum to NATO allies containing American recommendations to update the nuclear missile stockpiles in Europe. In accordance with the plan, the United States intends to deploy in the early '80s up to 600 medium-range missiles in a number of West European nations. Cited among them are the Pershing-2 missile with a range of up to 2,500 km and land-based cruise missiles which could also reach targets as far as 2,500 or 3,000 km away. Both kinds of missiles are to be equipped with nuclear weapons.

The United States claims that the stationing of such weapons is a retaliatory measure against the alleged Soviet arms build-up in Europe. However, as it always was in the past, the lie about the Soviet military threat is used as a pretext for an American war build-up. The Soviet potential is said to transcend the limits necessary for defense. But here it is pertinent to ask: Who is it that sets these limits? That is, what is necessary for defense and what is not? The Soviet Union has never put such questions to the United States.

Leonid Zamyatin went on to say that it is quite obvious that the noisy campaign around the so-called Soviet threat is used as a coverup for a new plan, to base U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The American press does not conceal the fact that these plans may cause opposition in the Western European countries, just as the plans for the deployment of the neutron weapon has caused. Now, the following argument is put forth to lull public opinion in Western Europe. Whereas the neutron weapon was planned for use on the territory of the countries involved, the medium-range missiles will be targeted at the Soviet Union. However, it would be naive to think that the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact would stand idly by as the Americans enhanced their war potential in Europe. The Soviet Union would be compelled to take steps to insure its own security and that of its Warsaw Treaty allies.

Leonid Zamyatin pointed out that if the Americans plans were implemented this would mean that Federal Germany would gain access to missile and nuclear weapons, because it is on the territory of that country that the new American missles are to be deployed. Thereby, Federal Germany will have a say in determining the missile and nuclear strategy in terms of combat employment. It does not have this right, nor has it ever had. Many NATO member states have opposed and oppose this. And so the Federal Republic of Germany will have a loophole for mapping out NATO's nuclear strategy.

Rebutting false charges about the Soviet Union's arms buildup, Leonid Zamyatin recalled Leonid Brezhnev's statement to the effect that the Soviet Union over the past years has not added a single soldier or a single tank to its armed forces in Europe. This is another testimony of the fact that the Soviet Union pursues a consistent policy line in Europe, a line which is incorporated in the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact member states. One of these proposals provides for a commitment against a first-strike use of both nuclear and conventional weapons. This commitment, de facto a nonaggression treaty, should be undertaken by the countries that participated in the 1975 Helsinki conference, that is 33 European states, plus the United States and Canada.

However, this suggestion, as many others, has so far received no response from NATO. Instead a new line is being foisted on Europe, a line of the further arms buildup. There is no reasonable justification for such actions. The main task confronted by governments and political parties is to consolidate the relaxation of tension, because peace and security cannot be founded on the mountains of ever-new weapons.

Arbatov Discussion of SALT, Detente

OW252008 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The special significance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty rests in its presentation of an alternative to the arms race in guaranteeing security--this was stressed by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, the well-known Soviet international political expert. Georgiy Arbatov heads the Institute of the United States of America and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In a popular political program carried by Soviet television he provided an analysis of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons and also on prospects for world detente.

Georgiy Arbatov argued that the Soviet-U.S. summit in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II agreement aroused an unusually animated response throughout the world. This is because the question under discussion at Vienna was one of immense significance, one of long term prospect important not only for the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States but for the overall development of international relations in the foreseeable future.

Georgiy Arbatov stressed that all the experience of the past years demonstrates that arms races not only turn into enormous wastes of resources and scientific-technological potential, but thay they are also wasteful from the standpoint of insuring security. Arms races are politically dangerous because they undermine the foundations of detente and become a source of suspicion and tension. Arms races are also dangerous in the worst possible sense because of the unpredictability of the appearance of arms systems, primarily weapons of mass destruction, which threaten grave destabilization of the existing equilibrium. In other words, the danger of war will be intensified.

The alternative to this enormously perilous prospect is the road dictated by the objective requirements of all countries, the road advocated by the Soviet state. This is the road of detente, of limiting armaments. The realization of this is very widespread and contains a source of the support which the SALT II treaty has within the United States itself. Even opponents, those that are against detente and against arms limitation, realize the fundamental significance of the treaty. They are hesitant to directly torpedo the treaty and therefore strive to find some roundabout maneuvers. They are trying in particular to impose the adoption of new military programs and a further huge hike in military spending as their price for SALT II. They are again seeking to lead the country onto that most dangerous road which has long since demonstrated its own uselessness. There can be no reasonable justification of such conduct.

Georgiy Arbatov discussed the myth of the Soviet danger which is restored to by the opponents of detente. The Soviet Union has proclaimed on more than one occasion and in the most authoritative terms that it does not pursue any goal of military supremacy over the United States. Georiy Arbatov stressed that detente is not something invented or contrived. It does provide an answer to very grave problems which face the world after decades of cold war. The main task in international relations is undobtedly that of preventing a nuclear war.

We do not only need detente in order to create normal relations between states with different systems and to expand cooperation, which is now becoming equally important. By the end of the century mankind will find himself facing many international problems: For example, it is estimated that if current trends are maintained there will be 600 million people by the end of the century, mainly in developing countries, who will be virtually deprived of the means of existence. If present trends are maintained about a billion people will be unemployed throughout the world. There are many discussions of the energy problem. Many problems could also arise concerning the supply of natural resources and foodstuffs. Scientists cannot guarantee that there will not be any changes in the climate in the next 40-50 years.

Detente will not solve any one of these problems, by itself, Georgiy Arbatov stressed. Still, without detente these problems cannot even be approached because the solutions to all these problems are linked to means and resources. It is therefore inadmissible to allow the luxury of dedicating hundreds of billions [currency not specified] to the arms race. Second, the solving of these problems presupposes the widest international cooperation which only detente can attain.

We have acquainted you with the content of a commentary by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, head of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES NEW ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD281451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Francesco Cossiga congratulating him on being appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.

In his reply telegram F. Cossiga expressed thanks for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that cooperation between the USSR and Italy will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of the cause of peace and international detente.

TEHRAN STUBBORNNESS CONTRIBUTES TO KURD TURMOIL

LD291229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Roots of the Conflict"]

[Text] Tehran, 24 August--Armed clashes between government troops and Kurdish rebels to end their resistance everywhere, promising them amnesty and pardon. On the Ayatollah Khomeyni's orders the "Islamic volunteer" detachments sent in to assist the army in the struggle against the rebel movement are being recalled from Kordestan. The tone of Tehran Radio's evening broadcasts is reassuring in nature. It is maintained that the situation in the province is "gradually being normalized."

The Tehran magazine IRAN WEEK has published reportage by an Iranian journalist have once again taken place in the regions of Saqpez, Bukan and Mahbad. The central authority have appeared to the Kurdish rebels who has toured Kordestan. Speaking of the roots of the fratricidal conflict which has broken out in this province, the author, citing meetings with Kurds, singles out its main cause--the central administration's stubborn reluctance to resolve the problem of granting national and cultural autonomy to the Kurdish population, which took an active part in the overthrow of the monarchy.

He also writes that the administrative representatives sent by Tehran and the detachments of "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" disregarded the opinion of local organs of self-government, usurped power and committed lawless actions--which aroused the Kurds' indignation.

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, KURDS

LD291428 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 29, TASS--An agreement has been reached today on a normalization of the situation in Mahabad between Iran's central government and the Kurdish delegation led by Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the town of Mahabad Mulla Rahim 'Abbasi. The PARS agency reports that the agreement provides for bringing for a certain time government troops into Mahabad and stationing the military garrison, which is placed out of town, in one of Mahabad's educational establishments. Under the agreement the rank-and-file members of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran will not be prosecuted by the judicial authorities, and after the normalization of the situation in Mahabad, a unit of "the Guards of the Revolution" will be formed from among the local inhabitants.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT SURVEYS EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SCENE

LD291443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Cairo Contrasts"--first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] PRAVDA correspondent Vladimir Peresada has started work in Egypt. We publish a dispatch from him on the Egyptian capital.

Sharp social contrasts are one feature of present-day Egypt. At a time when soaring prices and inflation (over 25 percent a year) are making it difficult for the ordinary people to get proper nourishment, the country has hundreds of millionaires. Why is Egyptian society so polarized?

"The prevailing situation," eminent Egyptian economist F. Mursi notes, "is the direct result of the policy of 'liberalization' which has not only failed to bring the people the promised prosperity but has on the contrary caused a rise of the economic and social crisis."

I recall that this policy which received the name "open-door policy" was proclaimed in 1974 as a program to eliminate economic troubles. It was based on the idea of activating local private capital and attracting into the country investments from the West and the Arabian Peninsula oil monarchies. The principle was proclaimed whereby the Egyptian economy was to stand on two "equally firm legs"--the state and private sectors. Having weakened the former and given large benefits to the latter, the present Egyptian leadership has given the go-ahead for the development of capitalism in the country. It has thus effectively rejected the progressive course steered under J. 'Abd an-Nasir, the Egyptian republic's first president.

Although the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, the notorious thesis of "social peace and national unity" predominates in official propaganda. Through legislation it has also been extended to the country's political life. This is a reflection of the serious changes which have taken place in Egypt in recent years. They also include the reshaping of the political structures formed in the An-Nasir era. The Arab Socialist Union, which was created as an association of the people's labor forces and played an important part in implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations, has been disbanded. A "multiparty democracy" system has been introduced.

Nominally, several parties exist in Egypt. But it is one party which determines state policy--the National Democratic Party headed by A. as-Sadat, the country's president. This party has the overwhelming majority of seats in Parliament and the government is solely composed of its members. The Liberal-Socialist Party adopts a similar stance to the National Democratic Party, while the Socialist Labor Party created as the formal opposition engages in some criticism. Rightwing Muslim groupings are banned but have a legal press.

The interests of the patriotic and democratic forces and working masses are expressed by the National-Progressive (Left) Party. Its program demands the restoration of national planning with emphasis on the state sector and the repulsion of "neocolonialist trends and parasitic capital" and it regards the "open-door policy" as a threat to Egypt's economic independence. Although it is part of the legal opposition the party is operating under difficult conditions and some of its activists have been arrested and imprisoned.

The process of Egypt's foreign policy reorientation is closely linked with internal changes. Rapprochement with the West and Israel, isolation from the Arab states which are steering an anti-imperialist course, estrangement from the socialist countries--all this is noticeable literally at first glance. For instance, you will no longer find appeals in the newspapers to fight against imperialism and to cooperate on this basis with other countries in the region and international progressive forces. On the other hand, there are reports of U.S. and other Western credits and arms deliveries from the United States. There is a busy schedule of visits from Egypt to Israel and Israel to Egypt. The embassies of the Arab states protesting against the separate deal with Tel Aviv have been closed.

The Arab League building on the banks of the Nile has a lonely look. There are empty flagstaffs in front of the wide main entrance. By a decision of the league Council its headquarters have been tranferred to Tunis. And only recently this building was a symbol of the fact that Cairo was seen as the political center of the Arab world.

LEBANESE PAPER CITED ON ROMANIAN-EGYPTIAN MILITARY COOPERATION

LD290948 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 29, TASS--Romania and Egypt are closely cooperating, especially in the military field, says the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B referring to information received from well-informed Arab circles. This cooperation, the newspaper says, was started in 1978 when Romania began to supply the Egyptian regime with spare parts for planes, tanks, self-propelled artillery guns and other Soviet-made arms. The same circles point out, the newspaper says, that this cooperation received further development in March this year after a visit to Bucharest by Egyptian Minister of Defense and Military Industry Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his talks held there. During this visit, the Egyptian minister handed N. Ceausescu a special message from A. as-Sadat which touched upon questions of strengthening bilateral relations between Romania and Egypt. Special attention in the message was given to the need for strengthening cooperation in the military field.

After this message and the talks held by the Egyptian minister with the Romanian side, the newspaper says, an agreement providing for greater Romanian military aid to Egypt was signed. Specifically, the Egyptians succeeded in securing Romania's obligation to supply Egypt with aircraft motors as well as spares for the Egyptian Army's planes, tanks and armoured personnel carriers of Soviet make.

PRAVDA CITES LEBANESE PAPER ON SUDANESE ARMY DISORDER

LD291213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Beirut, 21 August TASS--On 16 August Egyptian troops stationed in south Sudan harshly suppressed a flareup of discontent in the Sudanese Army in the Juba city region, the Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA' reports.

ISRAELI CP ACTIVISTS END SOVIET UNION VISIT

LD291225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Israeli Communist Party activists was in the Soviet Union 11 through 21 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and Yerevan.

The delegation members rated highly the Soviet people's achievements in the economic, social and cultural fields, in the development of socialist democracy and in the solution of the nationalities question in the USSR in a spirit of true equal rights and fraternity. The Israeli communists stressed the tremendous international significance of the active struggle of the CPSU and Soviet state for peace, disarmament, the consolidation of international detente, and in particular, a just and all-embracing peace settlement in the Near East.

ISRAEL CONDUCTING 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST LEBANON

LD300610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2004 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 29--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes:

Debates have been going on for 2 days in the Israeli cabinet. This time they are not connected with the question of the affected "contradictions" with Washington over the nuances of Near East policy nor with the methods for further mastering the lands seized from the Arabs. The ministers have been discussing a delicate theme for Tel Aviv--the excalation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

In recent days the brazen sorties of the Israeli military in the southern regions of the Lebanon have reached their peak. The shelling of south Lebanese towns and villages by heavy artillery through the use of ammunition designed for destruction and the constant intrusions into the air space and the territorial waters of Lebanon are practically never ending. Israel is virtually conducting an undeclared war against its neighboring sovereign state. Moreover, the main object for the aggression has become the civilian population.

In recent times alone hundreds of peaceful inhabitants have perished: Tens of thousands have been forced to leave their homes and seek safety in the central and northern regions of Lebanon.

The reason for the widely advertised "reevaluation" of Israeli policy with regard to Lebanon has undoubtedly been the indignation of the world public over the brazen actions of Tel Aviv and the criticism directed at Begin and company on the part of even those countries of the West which until the most recent times were patrons to the aggressor. Facts demonstrate that during the Israeli debates it was not a "reevaluation of policy" that was in progress but simply a comparison of the "dividends" from the campaign of terror against Lebanon with the moral damage that has been caused to Tel Aviv because of the barbarous methods that they have been using. There was no question of any change in the aggressive course of Israel, instead there was a frank attempt to protect the Israeli generals and to justify their criminal acts in the eyes of the world public.

How else is one to evaluate the statement by Eytan, chief of the General Staff, of the fact that Israel does not "control" its puppet Haddad, the leader of the band of Lebanese separatists in the south.

It is characteristic that the Israeli press has crowned Foreign Affairs Minister Dayan with the halo of a humanist. Dayan it appears, has spoken in favor of stopping the shelling of peaceful targets in south Lebanon. But today Dayan has once again reaffirmed that Israel is not even contemplating giving up its aggressive policy in respect of the Lebanon.

The words of Begin, who is shedding "crocodile tears" in connection with the inescapable losses among the peaceful population because of Israeli shelling, is the height of hypocrisy.

A crocodile, as is known, sheds tears, while chewing up its victim. This is what Tel Aviv is engaged in at the present moment. "A reevaluation" of the policy stances by the Israeli leaders, is fraught with new calamities for the long-suffering people of Lebanon.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NIGERIA'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT LAUDED

LD281456 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Vladlen Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Preparations are underway in Nigeria for a transition to the civilian form of government scheduled for 1 October. In this connection our news analyst Vladlen Mikhaylov reviews some results of the rule by the Nigerian military authorities. This is what he writes:

The first 5 years after the country became independent were noted in Nigeria by a number of profound social and political crises. As I see it, these crises were chiefly caused by the unwillingness or inability of the then ruling quarters to end the neo-colonial political and economic dependence of the emerging country on its former colonial power. As the Nigerian author, Chinua Achebe, has put it, the then political leaders started a free-for-all to get their finger in the national pie and were indifferent to the position of the public. Inflation, massive unemployment, soaring prices of consumer goods, rampant corruption and tribalism in Nigeria all caused disillusionment among broad sections of the public.

In the autumn of 1965 this disenchantment brought about a situation when the leaders of the first republic had lost control over the state of affairs and the threat of disintegration appeared over the emerging state. In these conditions the army proved to be the only force capable of saving the nation from ruin. Having taken over in January, 1966, the military announced that their aim was to strengthen Nigeria's unity and sovereignty to make the country independent economically and to raise its prestige on the international scene.

The way to reach the goal has been a difficult one. It passed through the fire of a 3-year long civil war, launched by the internal reactionary forces who were backed by imperialist quarters of some Western powers, by the Beijing leaders and by the Pretoria racists. All the national patriotic forces rallied around the slogan of the military authorities to keep Nigerians united. The Nigerian patriots had the support of almost all independent African countries, of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and of the rest of the progressive public of the world. Having won the battle for Nigeria's unity the military, leaning on the patriotic forces, have carried out a number of important transformations.

I may single out among these changes the remaking of the administrative-political structure of the Nigerian state, which put an end to the disunity of the individual regions, as well as nationalization of mineral deposits and Nigerization [as heard] of the foreign oil companies and banks. Of truly historic significance were government decisions about land ownership and the introduction of general free ecucation.

The moral climate in Nigeria has also changed. The masses of the people have become more active politically, they have become more interested in the issues of state politics. The foreign policies of the military authorities were instrumental in these changes as Nigeria has become actively involved in solving important international problems and has started giving effective support to the African freedom-fighters in the south of the continent.

Considering their mission being chiefly accomplished, the military have decided to leave the political scene. The new constitution of Nigeria that was adopted during their rule legally sets down some of the changes they made. The country's public believe these changes are in keeping with the national interests of the Nigerian people and help lead to the objective of making Nigeria truly independent and united. Yet the struggle for economic and social progress in the country has only just begun. The nation has yet to eradicate completely the social evils left behind by the colonialists and these are massive illiteracy, unemployment and low living standards.

Foreign business is still strong in the country's economy. It still hopes to divert the Nigerians from their path of struggle for their country's economic independence, to make them give up their independent foreign policies. A discussion held in Nigeria during the election campaign has shown that there are forces in the country itself, too, who pursue strictly selfish goals and would like to reverse the gains that have been made in the past few years. Everything seems to indicate that the foes of a single Nigeria (?make the) stake on these forces as they make plans to destabilize the country, according to the Lagos newspaper, the DAILY TIMES.

At present the political life in Nigeria is running high. Millions of ordinary citizens hope that as a civilian government takes over fresh impetus will be given to the solution of pressing social and economic problems.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER

LD291223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received P. Pires, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, in the Kremlin and had a conversation with him.

PRAVDA VERSION OF CHERNENKO SPEECH AT FRUNZE AWARD CEREMONY

LD281251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "High Award for Shock Labor. Presentation of Order of Labor Red Banner to Frunze City"]

[Text] Frunze, 15 August--A ceremonial session of the gorkom and the city Soviet of People's Deputies devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Frunze City took place here today.

In the hall were members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet; leaders of party, soviet and public organizations of the republic and city; production pacemakers; personalities from the worlds of science and culture, and soldiers of the Soviet Army. The session participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Speech on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, K.U. Chernenko conveyed ardent congratulations on the major and noteworthy event to the working people of the capital of Soviet Kirgizia, to tumultuous applause from the meeting participants.

The award to the capital of Soviet Kirgizia, K.U. Chernenko said, is an acknowledgement by the party and the Soviet people of the services of the city's working people in the revolutionary movement and of their contribution in the struggle against the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War, and it is a fitting appraisal of the successes of Frunze people in economic and cultural building.

The remote settlement of Pishpek, which did not even appear on the map of tsarist Russia and where, in contemporary recollection, desolation prevailed and people scraped a miserable existence, has been replaced in the years of Soviet power by a modern city and a major industrial, scientific and cultural center--the capital of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic.

In 1926, at the request of Kirgiz working people, the city was awarded the name of that prominent party and state figure, talented military leader and one of the organizers of the Soviet Armed Forces, Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze.

Frunze City has never been more beautiful or finer than today. The city's history and life and its achievements are inseparably linked with the development of the republic. For this reason the pinning of the motherland's award to the banner of Frunze City is a lofty appraisal of the contribution of all working people of Soviet Kirgizia and of all generations of communists, Komsomol members, workers, peasants and people's intelligentsia in socialist and communist building.

Throughout their long history of suffering the Kirgiz people have nurtured the dream of a heroic achievement in the name of a bright future--a dream so lovingly enshrined in the poetic story of the "Manas" epic. And the people have accomplished that achievement!

The way to a bright future was revealed to them by Lenin, the Bolshevik Party and the great Russian people, with whose fate the Kirgizians' fate has always been linked.

In a brief span of history Soviet Kirgizia, along with all the peoples of our country, has traveled a path equivalent to centuries.

In the years of Soviet power fundamental and truly breathtaking transformations have occurred in the Kirgiz economy. More than 500 modern plants and factories have been constructed. Kirgizia's industrial output has increased more than 300 times compared with the prerevolutionary period.

The city of Frunze is a fitting representative of the republic's industrial might. The output of such major enterprises as the M.V. Frunze agricultural machine-building plant, the "Kirgizavtomash" enterprise, the instrument-building plant, the "Tyazhelekromash" and motor vehicle assembly plants and other enterprises can be found not only in various parts of our homeland but also in dozens of foreign countries.

The creation of the working class is an important outcome of the republic's socialist development. Some 1,500 workers before the revolution and more than 700,000 at the present time--such are the dynamics of the rapid growth.

Striking changes have occurred in the republic's agriculture. Today it is a large, highly mechanized sector. The production of output from farming and livestock raising has increased substantially since the fields have been irrigated. Large-scale problems connected with the concentration and specialization of production and with its reorganization along industrial lines are being solved today in the republic's agriculture.

The Kirgiz people's culture--socialist in substance, national in form and internationalist in spirit--has been molded and has flourished in the years of Soviet power. It is an organic composite part of the Soviet multinational culture.

Until the revolution Kirgizians had no literature or written language of their own. Only 3 percent of the inhabitants could read and write. Today more than 1 million people, or almost one-third of the republic's inhabitants, are studying in general education schools, VUZes, secondary specialized institutes and vocational and technical establishments in Kirgizia.

The Kirgiz people can rightly take pride in their national literature and the works of such talented people's poets and writers in the republic as A. Tokombayev, T. Umetaliyev, K. Bayalinov and others well known to the Soviet reader. The works of Chingiz Aytmatov, Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin and USSR State Prize winner and Kirgiz people's writer, have won nationwide recognition and love.

Kirgizia's depictive art, national theater, architecture and cinematography are manifesting themselves in vivid and diverse ways. Science is scaling great heights and the number of national scientific cadres is growing.

Soviet Kirgizia is a multinational republic and, speaking metaphorically, a friendly international collective. The Soviet republics have helped to implement socialist transformations in Kirgizia. It is precisely the Soviet people's Leninist friendship which is the inexhaustible source of our victories and a mighty accelerator in the struggle to build a communist society.

"This friendship," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "is our invaluable property and one of the gains of socialism which is most significant and most dear to every Soviet person. [paragraph continues]

And we Soviet people will always treasure this friendship!"

The tasks which our party is resolving today with all the Soviet people, K.U. Chernenko continued, are notable for their scope and depth. With each passing year our tasks become increasingly extensive and our plans increasingly impressive. They are based on the firm foundation of the achievements of the generation which laid the basis of our society and whose selfless labor achieved real miracles.

The heroism of the first 5-year plans finds continuation in the plans and rhythm of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in the implementation of the specific program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

In implementing that program, our entire country and each republic have made substantial progress along the highways of economic and social development. This is well evident in the example of Soviet Kirgizia.

In the 3 years of the 5-year plan the republic's enterprises have produced above-plan output worth $150 million. Dozens of new enterprises and shops have been commissioned. Plans for the production of agricultural produce have been overfulfilled. In 1978 grain production reached the level planned for the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Without doubt these achievements are gratifying to us and inspire confidence in future victories.

At the same time, the party and its Central Committee strictly and exactingly evaluate what has been done, and see clearly the unsolved problems.

Thus, certain Kirgiz enterprises are failing to meet state plans and targets for increased labor productivity and for the introduction of new equipment. Losses of work are great, and efficient use is not always made of equipment, raw material, fuel and electricity. The proportion of manual labor, including at enterprises in advanced sectors, remains substantial. The quality of output is improving only slowly.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Frunze Gorkom are working to eliminate these shortcomings and are focusing the efforts of communists and all working people on improving the efficiency and quality of work. Here, too, specific results must be achieved. Talk about the intolerability of shortcomings must be backed up with organizational work. It is essential to enhance the responsibility of economic chiefs for the fulfillment of all plan indicators and to display greater principle in the struggle against narrow departmental interests and local favoritism.

The Soviet people, K.U. Chernenko went on to note, greeted with profound satisfaction the party Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and state organs, and also the subsequent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

These fundamental documents outline specific ways of further improving the management of the national economy and of improving its planning in light of the 25th party congress demands. They profoundly affect fundamental, vitally important questions of the development of social production.

Every Soviet working person must be made aware of the main essence of the measures undertaken by the party to reorganize the economic mechanism, which constitute an improvement of managerial and planning activity aimed at achieving high national economic end results--an indispensable condition for further boosting people's prosperity. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, one of the primary tasks was and remains the strengthening of state, production and planning discipline, enhancement of the responsibility of cadres for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, and the steady raising of production efficiency and work quality.

Leading experience and the patriotic initiatives engendered by the creativity of millions of people are a powerful reserve for the development of the socialist economy. The Rostov people's initiative "Working without laggards," the Ipatovskiy method of organizing agricultural work, the example of efficient labor set by beet growers in Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, and other such examples approved by the CPSU Central Committee have won nationwide recognition.

Many valuable initiatives have been born in socialist competition among Kirgiz working people.

The achievements of leading workers and production innovators testify to the tremendous potential and reserves existing in every labor collective. Bringing them into play, successfully materializing them and placing them at the service of the people mean creating favorable conditions for resolving new and greater tasks.

The current gigantic scope of people's initiative is primarily the result of the activity of the Communist Party.

Our party's only goals and concerns are the goals and concerns of the working people. An immutable norm of party leadership consists in knowing well the moods and aspirations of the Soviet people and in having a clear idea of what comprises the people's mandate today. This is achieved by constantly improving the party's links with the masses.

The unity of party and people was demonstrated by the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. They were further clear evidence of working people's complete and undivided support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the practical activity of our party Central Committee and its Politburo led by that true continuer of Lenin's cause, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

At the current stage of our country's development, when more complex economic and socio-political tasks are coming to the fore, the party is raising the question of further improving the forms and methods of working people's ideological education and is searching creatively for new ways and means to intensify the influence on people's hearts and minds.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work"--a document of tremendous significance which arms our ideological organs with a specific action program--points in precisely this direction.

The party's ideological influence on the masses is expanding, and party agitation and propaganda are improving. At the same time, as the Central Committee resolution emphasizes, the quality of that work by no means always accords with the increased educational and cultural standards of the Soviet people and their aspirations. The dynamism of the socio-economic process and spiritual life of our society and the acuteness of the ideological struggle in the international arena are insufficiently taken into account.

Active personal participation by each leader-communist, wherever he works, and the improvement of ideological cadres' vocational training and competence are an important source of increasing the militant, aggressive spirit of party propaganda and agitation.

The task now, K.U. Chernenko stressed, is to insure that in fulfilling this resolution each party organization and labor collective succeeds in seeing its practical deeds afresh and, without fuss or ostentation, sets out the steps to insure its implementation. It is essential to bear in mind here that this resolution is designed for the long term, and the party views the organization of this work as a source of further success in all spheres of our building.

We must achieve businesslike, specific and effective qualities in propaganda and agitation. It is essential every day to strengthen links with life and with the resolution of specific economic and political tasks. Our economic organs must also view their work in the light of this resolution, remembering here that it is also impossible to expect the proper results in production wherever ideological education work is relaxed.

K.U. Chernenko went on to say: in his speech at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation Comrade L.I. Brezhnev clearly and specifically set out the main directions of activity of the supreme organ of state power, the further improvement of the work of the soviets and the development of socialist democracy.

The most important manifestation of the democratic nature of the Soviet state resides in the fact that it guarantees the freedom of the individual and insures working people a comprehensive range of rights and freedoms.

At the same time, socialist democracy presupposes the organized, disciplined and responsible nature of the Soviet people, and their observance of the laws and norms of socialist intercourse. Its essence also consists in the unity of rights and obligations, of genuine freedom and civic responsibility, and in the harmonious combination of the interests of society--of the collective and of the individual.

Even the very nature of discipline is profoundly democratic under socialism. After all, it is based on working people's high level of awareness. In the words of V.I. Lenin, this is "comradely discipline, the discipline of utmost respect, the discipline of independence and initiative in struggle" (Complete Collected Works Vol 36 p 500).

Our successes and achievements depend on every Soviet person and his personal contribution to the common cause. Our primary task is to maintain, develop and foster in every person a sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to him. Not only today's successes but also our future achievements depend on how we resolve this task.

The society of developed socialism creates favorable opportunities for the Soviet person's harmonious development and education, and reveals to him wide scope for acquiring knowledge and applying it creatively in practice.

"The Soviet person is the master of his country," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "He is the sole creator of society's might and wealth. Here, none but the people can enjoy the results of social labor, but nor can anybody labor for us. This means that everybody must work in such a way as to have no cause for shame and to be able to look his comrades in the eye with a clear conscience." (L.I. Brezhnev, The Leninist Course, Vol 6 p 325).

The sense of patriotic duty has always been for us a motive force. Given a person's many other duties in life, he is judged primarily by his labor for the common good, since spiritual wealth is manifested in people's labor achievements. The sense of labor duty is an inalienable, very valuable sense of communist builders. Our party is persistently developing in people this moral-political quality, which is inseparably linked with the citizen's dignity, honor and conscience and with his understanding of the great social role of his labor.

Working people of the republic and its capital, the speaker stressed, are equal to resolving the great and complex tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. [paragraph continues]

This confidence is based on the Kirgiz people's glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and on the great organizational and ideological political work carried out by the Kirgiz CP--a tested and militant detachment of our Leninist party.

Elucidating some topical international problems in his speech, K.U. Chernenko said, among other things: Since the 24th CPSU Congress broad international circles have spoken incessantly of the Soviet Union's peace offensive. Indeed, no other country has fought for peace with the passion, persistence and consistency of our motherland. The results of this titanic work are evident--peace has become more stable and more safe, and cooperation among countries with different social systems is developing more confidently.

The major event of recent times is the SALT treaty signed 18 June in Vienna.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers gave a high appraisal to the treaty, which, obviously, if it is converted into fact, could be an essentially important landmark in the struggle for halting the arms race and for real disarmament. This is precisely how it is interpreted by the whole world, too.

The SALT II treaty is the fruit of many years of work--very difficult work.

The Soviet Union did everything in its power to insure the preparation and signing of the SALT II treaty. It can be said without any exaggeration that Leonid Ilich himself personally made a tremendous contribution to the preparation of this document, which is of really worldwide significance. This is well understood throughout the world.

Obviously, the SALT treaty could be better, in our view. But we were not working alone; together with the American side we strove to find mutually acceptable solutions. In a number of instances these solutions were a compromise. However, the main thing is that the treaty strikes a balance of the interests of both states.

We are confident that the USSR and the United States are interested equally in the SALT II treaty and in its full and unconditional implementation. All the peoples, and everybody who wants to prevent nuclear war, are interested in the treaty's success. Our confidence is based on the certainty that there is no alternative to the peace policy, and that in our times it is the only sensible policy.

We are certainly prepared to implement all the provisions of the treaty signed in Vienna as they are set out. Leonid Ilich stressed this absolutely clearly in Vienna. We deem inadmissible the attempts to cast doubt on various parts of the treaty under various pretexts. That is our approach to the issue, and that is the approach we expect from the American side.

It appears to us that the SALT II treaty makes it possible to channel Soviet-U.S. relations along a path of more equitable, weighed and balanced development on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation, without violation of each other's sovereignty and without interference in our countries' internal affairs. We are confident that this will be of benefit to the entire world.

In short, we are confident that the Vienna meeting can initiate significant new steps in deepening detente, in combining political detente with military detente and in substantially expanding peaceful cooperation. [paragraph continues]

In particular, the treaty's beneficial influence will certainly make itself felt on the European Continent.

The state of peace in Europe, K.U. Chernenko went on to say, is at times taken for granted, something which goes without saying. Some people undoubtedly think that, since cold war was replaced by detente, the peaceful situation in Europe will automatically continue to prevail. This is far from the case. Great and daily effort is needed to strengthen and develop the detente process in Europe. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the entire Politburo, the Soviet Government and our diplomatic service constantly bear this task in mind.

It is in particular a matter of concluding some kind of nonaggression treaty among the participants in the all-European conference in Helsinki. Other major initiatives have also been submitted, including initiatives connected with expanding military confidence-building measures. These proposals were supported and developed at the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee.

In this struggle for peace we are acting with the fraternal socialist countries, carrying out a great deal of collective work and, together, achieving positive results. The friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries are continuing to grow and strengthen. The recent visit to Hungary by a Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich is evidence of the development of that process. In that country the Soviet delegation once again sensed the warm spirit of friendship and the real intimacy of our peoples.

The recent meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich and Comrades Husak, Honecker, Ceausescu, Gierek, Zhivkov and Tsedenbal also serve to deepen and enrich our links with the fraternal countries. Not only current events but also major problems affecting the future of the socialist world were discussed in the Crimea. What is discussed at these meetings is subsequently reflected in party congress decisions, in joint action in the international arena and in the coordination of 5-year plans. Clearly, it is simply impossible to overestimate the value of such work.

Touching on questions of Soviet-Chinese relations, K.U. Chernenko stressed: In rebuffing the policy of the Chinese leadership--a policy which promotes the inflaming of tension--at the same time we are prepared, as our party's 25th congress stated, to build our relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence. We were and remain resolute opponents of Maoist theory and practice. At the same time we have done and will do everything necessary to channel relations between our countries into a normal course. As is known, the Chinese Government recently consented to talks on normalizing relations between our countries. Such talks will begin in the immediate future.

In many parts of the world, K.U. Chernenko continued, the situation remains difficult. In this context I cannot fail to mention the attempts of reactionary and imperialist forces to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighbor--Democratic Afghanistan. These forces want at all costs to deprive the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains and to restore the feudal system. We are confident that reaction's plans are doomed to failure.

K.U. Chernenko said in conclusion: Ahead of us lies tremendous creative work in completing the 10th 5-Year Plan. It demands from all of us Soviet people high activity, initiative and a creative attitude toward the task.

The CPSU Central Committee firmly believes that the working people of Frunze city and the republic will continue to make a fitting contribution to resolving the tasks of communist building.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko read out the USSR Supreme Soviet decree and, to the tumultuous applause of those present, pinned the Red Banner Order of Labor to the Frunze city banner. (Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

KIRILENKO TO AWARD MAGNITOGORSK ORDER OF LENIN

LD281842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Magnitogorsk today. He is to take part in the celebration connected with the award to the city of Magnitogorsk of the Order of Lenin.

At the airport Comrade Kirilenko was met by Voropayev, first secretary of the Chelyabinskiy Obkom, Kurakin, chairman of the oblast Executive Committee, Grishonenko, first secretary of the Magnitogorsk Gorkom, and Pankov, chairman of the city Executive Committee.

The same day Comrade Kirilenko visited the Magnitogorsk Lenin metallurgical combine. He toured the (Gory Magnitnyye) mine, the open-hearth furnace and rolling shops and acquainted himself with metallurgical production processes. In talks with heads of shops, specialists and workers, Comrade Kirilenko showed an interest in the organization of production, and labor and living conditions.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT AKTIV MEETING ON TRAINING SPECIALISTS

LD290245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] There was a meeting in Baku today between student youth and the party and administrative aktiv of Azerbaijan. Tasks for the further improvements in training highly qualified specialists for the intensively developing branches of the republic's economy were discussed. Speaking at the meeting was Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

KARELIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION--A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Karelian ASSR was held in Petrozavodsk today. A law of the autonomous republic regarding the elections to the local soviets of people's deputies of the Karelian ASSR was adopted and a report was heard on the work of the Standing Commission on Youth Affairs of the Karelian Supreme Soviet. The session also examined organizational questions. Ivan Pavlovich Mankin, formerly first deputy chairman of the Karelian Council of Ministers, was elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Karelian ASSR. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD]

CSA REPORTS ON STATUS OF GRAIN HARVEST

LD291652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has announced new data on harvest progress on the country's fields. Grain and leguminous crops have been cut on 60 percent of the acreage allocated to them; 85 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Threshing of grain is progressing well in Belorussia, Estonia, Bashkiriya, Tataria, and Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts.

Simultaneously with the harvest, preparations for next year's crop are underway. Agricultural workers are sowing winter crops and plowing up winter fallow land for spring sowing.

Further Report

LD300328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area in excess of 74 million hectares. This is three-fifths of the plan. Eighty-five percent of the cut grains have been threshed.

Commenting on this report, Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that rains are now hampering any increase in the harvesting rate, as grains have been beaten down in a number of rayons. Farms in Altayskiy Kray and Kustanayskaya Oblast are allowing a long time to occur between cutting and threshing and this might lead to grain losses. At the same time, grain threshing is proceeding at a fast rate in Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts, and also in Belorussia, Estonia, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and the Tatarskaya ASSR. Grain of the new harvest is reaching the elevators. But, for instance, in certain farms in Gorkovskaya Oblast rye is piling up at threshing-floors and its dispatch to reception points is being delayed. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Kurskaya Oblast agricultural machine operators are having difficulties because of the irregular supplies of fuel for combine harvesters, tractors and motor vehicles. Preparations for next year's harvest are in progress in the USSR. Agricultural machine operators are sowing winter crops and are plowing winter fallow.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 AUGUST

LD300712 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 August 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Lvovskaya Oblast the sowing of post-harvest crops is in progress simultaneously with the grain harvest. Spring rape which produces up to 200 quintals of green fodder per hectare in less than 2 months is being sown for the first time by many farms. [0000 GMT]

Farmers in Novosibirskaya Oblast have fulfilled the plan for the sale of rye to the state. A total of 50,000 tons of this crop has been dispatched to elevators and grain procurement points. The harvesting of wheat has started in all rayons of the oblast. Up to date it has been laid in swathes on an area of 500,000 hectares. Farms in Tatarskaya are harvesting at a fast rate. In the RSFSR over 9.5 million hectares have already been sown to winter crops, which is 47 percent of the planned total. The harvesting of corn has started in the steppes and foothill rayons of Chechen-Ingushkaya ASSR. Farmers of the republic have pledged to gather 100,000 tons of corn grain this year. [0500 GMT]

The harvest in the virgin lands is taking place under difficult weather conditions, but despite this almost 2 million hectares have been harvested to date in Kustanayskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan. [0700 GMT]

The harvesting of grain is beginning on the 12 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan today. Stavropolskiy Kray farmers have pledged an extra 3,000 hectares to be sown to winter crops this year. [0900 GMT]

Grain crops of the new harvest are reaching elevators in the Kuban. Over 2.7 million tons have already been sold to the state, of which 2 million tons are hard and durum varieties. [1000 GMT]

Krasnoyarskiy Kray farmers have cut one third of all their grain. Half of this has been threshed. The Kray's northern rayons have now begun mass harvesting. The harvest in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has entered a decisive stage. Grain crops have been threshed on more than 1.5 million hectares. [1200 GMT]

The mass sowing of winter crops started in Latvia today, 14 days earlier than last year. The area under high-yield strains which are suited to local conditions has been doubled. [1330 GMT]

HARVEST CONTINUES TO RECEIVE PARAMOUNT ATTENTION

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Review

LD291551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Aug 79 P 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "The Harvest Rhythm"]

[Text] The country's harvest conveyor is operating nonstop these August days. Harvest work and grain shipments are being implemented over a vast territory from the Baltic area to the Far East. Rural workers are fully resolved to gather in the harvest at the right time and without losses and to provide the state with more grain and other products.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, 61.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises by 20 August--50 percent of the area. Some 53.5 million hectares had been threshed--87 percent of the cut area. The increase in the threshed area last week was 11.6 million hectares. This is more than in the previous week but there is no room for complacency. Vigorous measures must be taken to further raise the pace of harvesting and transportation.

Many harvesting and transportation complex collectives in Orenburgskaya Oblast have had great success in working according to the Ipatovskiy method. They are already cutting the four-millionth hectare--67 percent of the area. More and more units are switching to threshing. The "Uralskiy" Sovkhoz link under Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. N. Manin holds the competition lead. Using eight "Kolos" machines it has threshed more than 60,000 quintals of grain. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orenburgskaya Oblast have provided the state with hundreds of thousands of tons of high-quality grain toward their high pledges.

The Saratovskaya Steppe is abuzz with the sound of engines. Some 80 percent of the grain crop has been laid in swathes and over 2 million hectares have been threshed. The elevators have received the first 300,000 tons of grain. Farms in Novouzenskiy Rayon have begun above-plan sales. Harvest work is developing rapidly in Volgogradskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts.

In the RSFSR as a whole 36.3 million hectares of grain have been cut--48 percent of the area. Some 30.2 million hectares have been threshed--83 percent of the cut area. In the Non-Chernozem Zone grain crops have been threshed on almost 6 million hectares --38 percent of the sown area. The main front of the harvest is now in the eastern part of the republic. Machine operators in Altayskiy Kray have cut more than 1.5 million hectares--33 percent of the crops.

Many farms in Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya oblasts are developing harvest work rapidly. The first tens of thousands of hectares have been harvested in Kurganskaya, Omskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. The most crucial stage of work has arrived on fields in the Urals, trans-Urals and Siberia. By tightening the harvest schedule as much as possible they are able to bring in the harvest intact and overfulfill the plans and pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

In Kazakhstan, 6.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut--28 percent of the area--and more than 72 percent of them have been threshed. Machine operators in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and other virgin land oblasts have taken their equipment out into the fields. S. Tuzelbayev from the "Zhekelolskiy" Sovkhoz is the leading Turgay combine operator in socialist competition. The Kirov, "Zhaltyrskiy" and "Zary" sovkhozes have fulfilled the plan and intend to sell to the state thousands of extra tons of grain. Collectives on other farms are adopting stepped-up pledges.

The cereal harvest is coming to an end in the Ukraine. Units are operating on the fields of pulse and hulled crops and corn. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to ship grain to the elevators. In Belorussia, 64 percent of the sown area has been cut, 44 percent in Estonia, 34 percent in Lithuania, and 25 percent in Latvia. It is important to take extra measures everywhere to accelerate harvest work and the shipment of grain from threshing floor to elevator.

All combines, reapers and trucks must be brought into play immediately and must operate at maximum productivity. We cannot tolerate the fact that on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Urals and Siberia units are lying idle because of late fuel deliveries and technical defects. Some 6009 combines have still to be repaired in Novosibirskaya Oblast. Almost one-third of the trucks brought into Ryazan farms are out of action for technical reasons.

The harvest is ripening in the fields of row crops. Some 4.7 million hectares--25 percent of the area--of corn have been harvested, including 50,000 hectares of ripe cobs. Machine operators in Krasnodarskiy Kray are taking their units out into the sunflower plantations. The kray's farms intend to provide the state with 650,000 tons of oilseed.

Some 363,000 hectares of fiber flax have been pulled--34 percent of the area. In Smolenskaya Oblast this work has been carried out on 16 percent of the area, 14 percent in Gorkovskaya Oblast and 6 percent in Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts. The workers in the cotton-sowing republics are continuing to tend the cotton crop and are actively preparing for the harvest. The beet growers are making their final preparations for the harvest. The harvesting of potatoes continues, as does the shipment of the crop to cities and industrial centers. Some 4.6 million tons of vegetables have been purchased.

Preparations for and the exemplary sowing of winter crops are one element of August fieldwork that requires paramount attention. Some 32.8 million hectares of soil have been prepared for winter crops--79 percent of the plan. In the RSFSR, winter crops have already been sown on 6.3 million hectares--28 percent of the plan. However, in area where sowing time has already arrived, the soil preparation situation is not universally good.

In Mariyskaya ASSR the plowing plan has been fulfilled by only 43 percent; 57 percent in Bashkirskaya ASSR; 59 percent in Vladimirskaya Oblast; and 62 percent in Kalininskaya Oblast. Time is passing quickly. When it comes to harvesting, transporting the grain and preparing the winter fields every hour is precious.

Groat Crops in Ukraine

AU291240 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1015 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The republic's farms in their harvest effort have switched over from whole grain to groat crops. Mass buckwheat harvesting has begun in the forest-steppe zone in which the main buckwheat area is concentrated. Despite the poor weather conditions this year, the yields are pleasing. Harvest time has also come for another groat crop, millet. The latter is to be gathered on an area of nearly 300,000 hectares.

Decisive Stage in Kazakhstan

AU290919 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 28 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The 1979 harvest has reached the decisive stage, having encompassed reclaimed virgin land tracts in northern oblasts, Kazakhstan's main grain field. Its pace is growing broader daily. Whereas in the third week of August virgin land oblasts had just begun grain mowing and the crop area in the republic as a whole was mown at a rate of 400,000 hectares daily, last Saturday that area exceeded 700,000 hectares, or almost double that. The area of grain and bean crops mown in Kazakhstan last week totaled 3.8 million hectares, including nearly 3 million hectares in virgin land oblasts which are already engaged in mass harvest operations. Thus, in Kustanayskaya Oblast, with the republic's largest area under crop, grain has been laid in swaths on almost half the area; the farmers of the (?middle) Irtysh region have mown 38 percent of the crop, and Turgayskaya Oblast farms 30 percent. According to a report published today by the Central Statistical Administration, grain and bean crops in the republic, excluding corn, have been mown on an area of 10,650,000 hectares, or 43 percent of the total sown area. Of the area mown, 62 percent has been threshed. The gap between mowing and threshing in (?virgin land) oblasts is now (?the largest). For example, in Tselinogradskaya Oblast 10 percent of the swaths have thus far been threshed, in Kustanayskaya Oblast 25 percent. More than a half of the mown crops are lying in swaths in the fields of Pavlodarskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS METHODS OF REINFORCING FODDER BASE

LD291335 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strengthening the Fodder Base"]

[Text] Stockraising is one of the most important sectors of agriculture. Its development is directly connected with the steady improvement of Soviet people's material living standard. That is why part soviet and economic organs devote great attention to it.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR have this year increased the numbers of livestock and poultry, improved their productivity and procured more meat, milk and eggs than provided for in the plans. At the same time, there are still many farms which have not insured the planned increase in output from livestock units. In a number of oblasts and autonomous republics the rate of development of stockraising has slowed, and in some cases has even dropped back.

Kostromskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts and Tatarskaya, Chuvashskaya and Mordovskaya autonomous republics fell particularly short in their deliveries of meat and milk to the state.

The main cause of laggardness lies in a poor fodder base. "All that we wish to obtain from stockraising--more meat, milk and other products," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "all this depends ultimately on having enough fodder, and it must be varied and of good quality."

This year 36 million hectares of arable land are allocated to fodder crops, and there are 83 million hectares of natural hay meadows and pasture. Sowings of pulse crops have been expanded and irrigation is being practiced on a considerably larger scale. Some 12,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes--half the republic's farms--now have irrigated fodder fields. On this land a guaranteed yield can be obtained constantly. And many farms do indeed obtain such a yield. In Krasnodarskiy Kray 300 quintals of alfalfa per hectare have already been gathered from 108,000 hectares in only two mowings.

In all regions of the RSFSR there is potential for substantially strengthening the stockraising fodder base and providing livestock units with varied, full-value fodder. This can be seen clearly from the examples of many farms in Leningradskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts. The stages of work are thought out in detail and all reserves for adding to fodder are taken into account on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moskovskaya Oblast. Here more than 400 fodder-procurement harvesting and transportation complexes have been created and are in operation, as well as 900 permanent detachments uniting 20,000 mowing workers. Apart from the actual sowings, grasses are mown in gullies, ravines and forest clearings. More than 500,000 tons of hay have already been procured in the oblast, 150,000 tons more than last year.

At the same time, it must be noted that fodder production is still carried out in a primitive way and that this problem has not yet received a comprehensive solution. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while possessing extensive lands, gather low yields of grasses and fodder root crops and, moreover, preserve them poorly and do not feed them to the livestock in a rational way. In Permskaya Oblast, for instance, many tens of thousands of hectares of natural and sown grasses had still not been mown a few days ago and a large proportion of the grasses cut had not been gathered in. Here the productivity of fodder-preparation machines on farms is low and violations of fodder-procurement technology are permitted, which certainly leads to a deterioration in fodder quality.

All this is the result of a low standard of management. Now, at the time of the harvest toil, it is particularly easy to see who is managing a sector and how, how purposefully he acts and whether he exploits all reserves. Certain leaders, having failed to organize work and permitted laggardness, see only one way out of the situation which has arisen--to rectify matters at the expense of state resources. Such a state of dependence has been manifested among leaders on a whole series of farms. Orlovskaya Oblast can be cited as a bad example. Here there is great potential for rectifying the state of affairs via internal reserves. Rural workers in Bryanskaya Oblast, who have the same conditions as the Orlovskaya Oblast workers, have achieved twice what their neighbors have achieved in fulfilling the fodder-procurement plan.

This difference in results is explained also by the fact that the one oblast carried out thorough preparations for all stages of work, particularly for the harvesting, while the other let it take its own course. Haymaking started late and is being carried out only slowly on farms in Udmartskaya ASSR, where the daily output per mowing machine is not greater than 2 hectares, instead of the norm of 7.

Machinery is also being used unsatisfactorily in the fodder harvest in Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts.

All this has led to a situation whereby the overall plan for stockpiling fodder is being fulfilled only slowly and we are 4 million tons of fodder units down on this stage last year. On certain farms there is enough fodder in terms of weight, but livestock is undernourished, weight gains are small and milk yields are falling. High quality is one of the most important conditions of effectiveness.

Irrigated lands open up great potential for strengthening the fodder base. This is a really golden reserve for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But it is far from well utilized everywhere. In a number of oblasts, despite the drought, kolkhozes and sovkhozes were very late in embarking on the irrigation of fodder crops, which certainly reduced the yield.

The status of the fodder base is also affected by serious shortcomings in design and water resources contruction work. The capacities of pumping stations and installations in a whole series of irrigation systems in the Volga area, the North Caucasus, the south Urals and Siberia do not insure the necessary irrigation regime in a dry summer and do not permit all sprinkler machines to operate simultaneously.

It is a question not only of improving design quality but also of strengthening leaders' responsibility for resolving major economic questions. If thousands of sprinkler installations are forced to stand idle because of the defects of the irrigation systems, that means that those who accepted them from the irrigation workers are also to blame. People must be called to account for serious shortcomings and required to rectify them. Another hindrance is slow development of the material and technical base of fodder production in a number of regions and the poor introduction of progressive technologies. Great losses of nutritive substances and a deterioration in fodder quality are caused by the shortage of major storehouses. Farms in Kurganskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts are only 3-9 percent provided with such installations. Certain regions are still funneling inadequate resources into the development of the fodder base, while in others capital investments allocated for this purpose are spent on other purposes. Such miscalculations and distortions in management cannot remain unaddressed by local party committees.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic machinery and the tasks of party and state organs stresses: "It is important to insure the rational use of everything at the disposal of the national economy, to rely mainly on intensive growth factors and to introduce scientific and technical achievements and leading experience into production more widely."

Rural party organizations, emphasizing intensive growth factors, devote special attention to irrigating fodder lands, increasing the productivity of meadows and pastures, introducing new machinery and technology and transferring fodder production onto an indistrial footing, designating it as an independent sector. But much still remains to be done. Only the first steps have been taken. Here too it is important to step up work with cadres, increase their responsibility and teach them to act purposefully and see matters through to their conclusion without fail.

TALLINN PAPER URGES THOROUGH APPROACH TO WINTER CROP WORK

LD291029 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Winter Crop Fields"]

[Excerpt] Last fall, because of extremely unfavorable weather conditions and the excessive wetness of the fields, many of the republic's farms were unable to fulfill the winter crop sowing plan.

This fall the plans for sowing winter crops must be fulfilled by every rayon and farm. This task is not easy if one considers that this year the proportion of winter crops in the republic's grainfields is small compared to previous years and that several farms will have difficulties with seeds. This makes it incumbent on kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, specialists and machine operators to carry out the cutting of winter crops now underway with particular thoroughness and not to use any rye or wheat for other purposes until all farms are supplied with seeds of these crops and a reserve stock has been created.

Farm leaders and agronomists must establish constant, strict control over the observance of the procedure for drying these crops and checking seed viability without delay.

"According to specialists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "seed growing which is organized well and in a modern way can increase yields by at least 20 percent. That means tens of millions of tons of extra grain and other agricultural produce."

A number of farms may not have enough of their own seeds for winter crops this year. That means they must reach agreement in good time with their neighbors on an exchange and show concern to insure that all fields are sown with only high-quality seed.

Nor must there be any delay in preparing the soil for winter crops.

SPECIALIZED AGROCHEMICAL SERVICE ESTABLISHED

LD292122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In order to implement the decisions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the further development of USSR agriculture, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the setting up of a single specialized agrochemical service in the country.

Among other things, the need has been recognized to organize an all-union production-scientific association for agrochemical servicing of union agricultural chemicalization.

It has been envisaged to set up, on the basis of financial autonomy, similar associations in the union republic, autonomous republics, krays and oblasts. Taking into account the exceptionally important significance of chemicalization in the matter of further development of agricultural production, the central committees of the communist parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics have been asked to insure a well organized implementation of all measures connnected with the setting up of a single agro-technical service, to hand over to the new organs the necessary material-technological base, and to staff these organs with highly qualified cadres.

The full text of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers will be published in the newspapers.

COSMONAUT FEOKTISTOV ARTICLE ON SALYUT-6 MISSION

LD261602 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 25, TASS--The exploitation of the orbital scientific station Salyut-6, durable work of three crews aboard it have enriched us with the experience which will be used in designing space vehicles of the next generations, writes in IZVESTIYA today Professor Konstantin Feoktistov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR. He contributed to the newspaper IZVESTIYA today Professor Konstantin Feoktistov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR. He contributed to the newspaper IZVESTIYA an article on the occasion of the successful completion of the 175 day long flight in a near-earth orbit of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin.

We already have no doubt of a possibility (if certainly such objectives arise) of designing space stations for constant observation of the natural resources of the earth, its atmosphere, of launching in the near-earth space of industrial activities, for instance, construction there of production enterprises, orbital electric power stations, Feoktistov writes.

On the basis of the experience obtained, ideas appear of perfecting the design of the station itself, its automatic equipment, life-supporting systems, training devices, special means for work both inside the station and outside it, he said. Speaking of the flight of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, the author points out that the most interesting from the scientific part of the Program was work with the radiotelescope. It can be said that the first step in extra-atmospheric radioastronomy has been made. Besides, the cosmonauts carried out measurements of radio-frequency radiation of the earth's surface, which may prove useful for the study of the natural resources of our planet, Feoktistov writes.

From other scientific experiments he singled out work with the Splav and Crystal units on which scores of specimens of "non-terrestrial" materials were obtained.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1124, 1125 SATELLITES

Cosmos-1124

LD281030 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1124 was launched in the Soviet Union today. It has on board scientific instruments for the continuation of space exploration. The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution--724 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--40,070 kilometres, minimim distance--620 kilometres, the orbit's inclination--62.8 degrees. [all figures as received] The instruments are functioning normally.

Cosmos-1125

LD281206 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1125, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue exploration of outer space. The parameters of its orbit are: initial period of revolution--100.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--834 and minimum distance 795 kilometres, inclination--74 degrees. Instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.